The Ypsilantian

EIGHTH YEAR. YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 3. 1887. NUMBER 374.

NOW READY!

GLIMPSES:

OF PLACES,
AND PEOPLE,
AND THINGS.

Extracts from Published Correspondence and Other Writings.
1861-1886.

BY GEO. C. SMITHE.

192 Pages. 12mo. Bound in Fine Cloth. Price Eighty Cents.

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OF

C. L. YOST'S LIVERY STOCK!

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Horses, Carriages, and Harness to be sold without reserve. The sale is absolute. See auction announcement for particulars as to horses and carriages.

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The Ypsilantian.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY 1, 1880.

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(GEO. C. SMITHE, - - PERRY F. POWERS.)

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Fr'gt*	Mail and ex.‡		Mail and ex.‡	Fr'gt†
6 30am	9 00am	Ypsilanti	5 10pm	4 00 pm
7 10	9 18	Pittsfield	4 53	3 30
7 35	9 28	Saline	4 42	3 05
8 15	9 45	Bridgewater	4 28	2 35
10 03	10 03	Manchester	4 10	2 00
10 35	10 15	Watkins	3 57	12 30 pm
11 20	10 30	Brooklyn	3 43	11 20 am
11 52	10 44	Woodstock	3 30	11 02
12 30pm	10 50	Somerset	3 23	10 50
12 55	10 55	S'm'rs't Centre	3 18	10 25
1 45	11 05	Jerome	3 09	10 00
2 58	11 16	North Adams	2 58	9 25
3 30pm	11 35	Hillsdale	2 40pm	8 30 am
.....	6 50pm	Chicago	7 25am	....
.....	5 05	Toledo	9 35am	....
.....	9 40pm	Cleveland	5 35am	....
.....	3 30am	Buffalo	11 40pm	....

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AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR—A rumor that seems to have been quite generally circulated, to the effect that Chicago parties were negotiating for the purchase of the Hawkins House, the Opera House, and the livery stable property, on the corner of Congress and Adams streets, and would convert these properties into a large sanitarium, has evidently no foundation in fact, as the present owners of the buildings indicated have no knowledge of such negotiations.

THE COMMERCIAL'S CHANGE.—According to the announcment made in THE YPSILANTIAN several weeks since, a change in the editorial and business management of the Commercial occured Monday last, Mr. Pattison and his sons retiring, and the Coe brothers stepping in. As also then announced, the paper will drop prohibition and take a neutral position in political matters. Mr. Pattison will retire from active labor, Warren and Fremont will remain in the office for a short time, and Fred will enter the University at Ann Arbor.

A DIVIDED HOUSE.—Harmony was not a distinctive feature of the democratic convention held at Ann Arbor, Monday. A resolution "cordially approving the action of our senator and representatives in voting no on the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the state constitution prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors," was by no means "cordially" received by all the delegates and was only carried after a war of words, no little bitterness being manifested. The fight for delegates to the judicial convention was also a hot one, and although the delegation is divided, J. Willard Babbit secured the majority and will doubtless be the nominee of the democracy of the district.

AN ANNIVERSARY.—Thirty years ago this month, the Rev. Wm. C. Mullen, a Methodist preacher in Wisconsin, prompted a youth then in his teens to devote himself to the Christian ministry. Mr. Mullen is now on the superannuated list of the Baltimore Conference, living in Washington and engaged in evangelistic work in various parts of the country. Being in Detroit, last week, he came here and spent the Sabbath, to hear for the first time a sermon from his Wisconsin friend of other days, the Rev. Isaac E. Springer; and in the evening he preached to Mr. Springer's congregation. Mr. Springer, in his sermon in the morning, upon the topic, Earthen Vessels, made suitable reference to the circumstances of his beginning the ministry, which Mr. Mullen's presence recalled.

LAURA DAINTY—The Opera House was filled from the footlight to the highest gallery seats, Monday evening, as has been the case with the majority of entertainments in the Normal course. The Dainty little reader was in a captivating mood and gave one of the most enjoyable entertainments of the course. Although all of her selections were given in a manner worthy of enthusiastic praise, Mrs. Dainty's impersonation of the Naughty Little Girl, was the selection most appreciated; in tone, manner, position and expression the naughty girl was perfectly presented. The vocal selections given by the Pease Ladies' Quartet, Misses Matie Champion, Kittie Smith, Leda Bellows and Claribel Champion, were in harmony with the very high character of the entertainment. The first number given, Lead Kindly Light, as arranged by Prof. Pease, was rendered in a manner that well presented the beautiful words and sentiments of the song and the happy adaptation of the arrangement. The quartet gave four selections, the last in response to an encore. Their costumes were in accord with the prevailing harmony, and strikingly presented a symphony in blue.

Prof. G. D. Edmondson, the Optician will test eyes free at the Jewelry Store of S. H. Dodge, March 10th, 11th, and 12th.

G. H. & Harry Gilmore, house painters and paper hangers. Shop corner of Congress and Adams streets.

Water Supply.

The Investigations Completed, and an Abundance of Excellent Water Obtained.

Mr. Coats has completed his investigation of the sources of water supply within the city, and last evening made his report to the Mayor and council committee. He recommends as the best source, a well near the lower dam. At that point, near the mouth of the old race and about equi-distant from the road and the river, a driven tube reached an abundant flow of water at a depth of 24 feet. It was sunk to 28 feet, and the water readily rose to 12 feet above the surface of the ground, and at least 20 feet above the river, and now flows in a swift stream to the full size of the pipe. The water is found in a stratum of gravel, beneath a 20-foot stratum of clay, and is thus absolutely free from all surface contamination and will always remain so. The supply is abundant and the quality excellent. The location, making the water power easily available for economical pumping, is of great importance; and the engineer guarantees that, for $60,000, water works more ample for all purposes, relatively to population, than any city in this state now has, can be provided, and he has answered doubts by offering to take such a contract. The report will be presented to the full Council next Monday evening.

Important Business Changes.

Moorman & Cornwell Dissolve—Mr. Moorman Becomes Sole Proprietor of the Sanitarium—Neat's Livery to be Converted into a Dress-Stay Factory—C. L. Yost Sells Out.

A business change of no little importance is the dissolution of the firm of Moorman & Cornwell, which has been effected by mutual consent this week, Mr. Moorman buying Mr. Cornwell's interest and becoming sole proprietor of the Ypsilanti Sanitarium. The institution will continue all of the features and methods by which its business has grown to such great proportions, but the details of management cannot be at present announced. The reputation of the water and of the institution has grown steadily wider and higher, and its business larger, and its prospects for the future are exceedingly bright.

The Dress-Stay Company.

Mr. H. P. Glover has during the past week purchased the large two-story brick block on Huron street, occupied by Neat's livery stable, and it will be immediately renovated and put in condition for occupancy by the Dress-Stay Company, whose business has entirely outgrown its present quarters, notwithstanding that it not long ago added the ground floor of the Pattison building to the rooms that it had occupied above. The price of the Neat property was about three thousand dollars. The change will be a very desirable one for the street, as a livery stable abutting upon the sidewalk of a prominent street is not always pleasant; and it will enable the Dress-Stay Company to largely increase their facilities, which they will promptly do. The force employed will be materially increased, and we feel this to be a subject for special congratulation because that force is composed chiefly of girls, a class for whom desirable and profitable employment is much too rare. The company will probably be in full occupation by the first of April.

Other Changes.

Mr. Thos. Neat will continue his livery business in the premises now occupied by C. L Yost's livery, on Washington street. That property, including the room occupied by Yost's harness shop and the one adjoining, occupied by a part of Hiram Batchelder's carriage establishment, and the blacksmith shop in the rear, has been sold by S. M. Cutcheon to Scott & McPherson, who rent the livery stable to Mr. Neat and will occupy the balance themselves, in the manufacture of buggies. The price of the property is said to be $5000. Mr. Batchelder will continue his business in the building next north, which he has heretofore occupied.

Mr. Yost will dispose of his livery stock, and may possibly go west for investment.

The Other Livery Moves, Too.

Bennett & Son have received notice from their landlord, Prof. George, that he will require that building, corner of Congress and Adams, on the 1st of April, and they will seek other quarters. They have not yet decided where they will locate. We understand that Prof. George contemplates the reconstruction of the block, to adapt it for general business purposes—store-rooms below, and possibly living apartments above. It is a two-story brick, of some sixty-six feet front, and will furnish considerable room.

Real Estate for Horses.

Wanted to exchange, house and lot, buildings new, and new barn, for horses. Address Box 809, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Do you see alike with both eyes? If not you should have them tested by Prof. G. D. Edmondson, the Optician, who will stop at the Jewelry Store of S. H. Dodge, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 10th, 11th, and 12th. Do not forget the time.

The Sword of South Mountain.

Last Friday, Prof. Sill received from Mr. Brearley, of the Detroit Evening News, for the Normal museum, an interesting and valuable relic—a sword and scabbard that had been picked up on South Mountain, Maryland, after the famous battle in which the Union troops drove the rebels over the crest of that precipitous height. The seventeenth Michigan Infantry played a conspicuous part in that gallant action, and the significance of the gift is found in the fact that Company E of that regiment, of which Mr. Brearley was a member, was composed of Normal students.

The company was formed in the summer of 1862, when our army had been driven back from Richmond and President Lincoln was calling upon the loyal people of the North for more help. Some University students, and others from the vicinity, were admitted. Gabriel Campbell, a Normal graduate, was Captain, and Thomas Matthews and James T. Morgan were the Lieutenants. The citizens of Ypsilanti presented each member with $10, and a sword, belt and sash were presented to Capt. Campbell by the business men through Prof. Sill, at a meeting in Hewitt Hall. The company was assigned to the 17th, and became a part of the army of the Potomac in August, and went almost immediately into the series of battles that culminated with Antietam. It afterward served in the West; and during its service suffered losses as follows:

Killed in action—Robert C. Erwin, Alexander McKinnon, Wm. A. Woodard, Francis E. King, Gilbert B. Peck, Webster Ruckman, George P. Hathaway, Walter B. Maxfield, Herbert N. Lonsbury, Edwin A. Bush—10.

Died of wounds—G. Myron Hawley, Daniel G. Hopkins, John H. Marvin, Frederick S. Webb, Geo. W. McMichael—5.

Died of disabilities incurred in service—Lieut. Jas. T. Morgan, Salmon E. Haight, Foster Ames, Wm. H. Ornett, Samuel F. Aulls, Charles I. Cody (Florence prison), Robert E. Vining, Harrison McFall (Andersonville), Thos. W. Gretton (Andersonville)—11.

Discharged on account of wounds—Sergt. John A. McDougall, David S. Howard, Henry D. Barr, Wm. T. Davis, George E. Dibble, Wm. A. Eckler, Seth E. Engle, Edward A. Haight, F. J. Hotchkin, L. M. Jones, Schuyler McFall, Venory Watson, Irwin Shepard, A. F. Wilcox—14.

Discharged for other disability—Serg't. Geo. W. Hough, A. T. Billings, H. Brander, A. W. Chapman, H. C. Hoges, M. E. Hillman, C. H. Jones, R. A. Parker, Thomas Barr, R. M. Stiles, H. B. Sturdevant, W. H. Sweezy, L. F. Thompson, H. H. Webb—14. Total losses, 54.

Prof. Austin George, then a student at the Normal, has the honor of raising the Normal company and personally enlisting many of its members. It was just at the close of school, and he opened an office in Smith's bookstore, then Kinne & Smith's, wrote letters by the hundred to the students who had scattered to their homes, and to old students, and soon his men began to pour in; and in about a month the company was filled and organized. Young George had lost his arm before that, and could not himself be accepted as a soldier, but his blazing enthusiasm would not allow him to remain behind. He accompanied the regiment to the field, went with the boys, into action, and served for months, in whatever useful capacity opened to him, without pay or hope of preferment; and in the honors now paid to old soldiers for their service, he is entitled to a full share.

Mr. Brearley is preparing a history of the regiment, which will be very complete and comprehensive, and a most valuable contribution to the history of the war, and especially of Michigan's part in the war.

The regimental reunion of the 17th Michigan occurs next summer, at Monroe.

Stormy Sundays.

Mr. Fairfield stated last Sunday morning that there had been but one fair Sunday in four months. If his count be accurate, it is a very remarkable fact. It will not be difficult for anybody to recall that the Sundays have for many weeks been uniformly stormy. Referring to Mansill's almanac for this year to see what sort of Sundays he had promised, we find in January his "principal disturbing positions of the planets to be located about" the 2nd (Sunday); 7th to 11th (Friday to Tuesday); 16th and 17th (Sunday and Monday); 22d and 23d (Saturday and Sunday); and 25th to 27th (Tuesday to Thursday). In February he said they would "be located about" the 6th (Sunday); 9th (Wednesday); 13th to 16th (Sunday to Wednesday); 20th to 24th (Sunday to Thursday); 27th and 28th (Sunday and Monday). Pursuing now the same inquiry to March, we find that he promised disturbances about the 2d and 3d (Wednesday and Thursday); 8th to 12th (Tuesday to Saturday); 17th to 21st (Thursday to Monday); 24th or 25th (Thursday or Friday), and 29th to 31st (Tuesday to Thursday). The preachers may find encouragement for the present month. A better average March than the last, for farming purposes, with considerable spring-like weather, is promised.

The storm of last Sunday, which began with threatening wind on Saturday, extended from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic coast, with very heavy snow and wind both east and west, and a destructive tornado in Georgia. In Mr. Mansill's scheme, the cause of this rumpus was Venus and Neptune in longitudinal line.

Given Away!

A handsome Oreide watch, Manhattan movement, will be given away at Math Stein's Cigar Store, Saturday, April 2. One number with each purchase to the amount of twenty-five cents.

Prof. G. D. Edmondson, the Optician, will test eyes free at the Jewelry Store of S. H. Dodge, March 10th, 11th, and 12th.

A Fraternal Feast.

Ægis Council's Banquet—After Supper Speeches.

An occasion pleasant in all respects, and one that will long be remembered by the members of Ægis Council and preserved in its archives as an incident that marked the flood tide of its success and prosperity, was the grand banquet given at the Follett House, last Monday evening; remembered, too, will be the impresive ceremonies that preceded it and the expression of fraternal friendship and kindly sentiments that followed.

Seventeen new members were initiated at the Arcanum Hall previous to the banquet, the ceremonies being conducted by Hon. S. S. Babcock, of Detroit, Past Grand Regent, assisted by W. S. Campbell, Vice Grand Regent, and John Baxter of Detroit, and W. R. Henderson and K. Kittredge of Ann Arbor. It was past ten o'clock when the ceremonies were concluded, and twenty-five minutes to eleven when the banqueters had taken their places at the elegantly arranged and bounteously provided tables. By request of Prof. Bellows, Regent of Ægis Council, Rev. Mr. MacLean offered a few words of thanksgiving to the Giver of all good, after which the following splendid bill of fare was discussed:

Oysters, Raw. Oysters, Stewed.
Escaloped Oysters.
Roast Turkey. Roast Chicken.
Sliced Corned Beef. Sugar Cured Ham.
Beef Tongue. Spiced Tongue.
Cranberry Sauce.
Chicken Salad. Lobster Salad.
Shred Cabbage. Assorted Pickles.
Lemon Jelly. Rum Jelly.
Sherry Wine Jelly.
Chocolate Ice Cream. Vanilla Ice Cream.
Chocolate Cake. Delicate Cake.
Orange Cake. Cocoanut Cake.
Assorted Cake. Fruit Cake.
Oranges. Layer Raisins. Apples.
Assorted Nuts. Confectionery.
Figs. Cheese.
French Coffee with Cream. Tea.

After almost an hour had been spent in doing justice to the feast, Prof Bellows arose and called attention to the fact that it was customary to have an interchange of thought and sentiment on such occasions. It was with pleasure that he greeted the many pleasant and familiar faces before him. He would long remember the occasion as an unusually pleasant one, and hoped it would not be the last opportunity Ægis Council would have to greet and and entertain the members of other councils. At the conclusion of his remarks, Prof. Bellows called on Vice Regent Campbell to add something for the good of the order.

Mr. Campbell thanked the Regent for the invitation and responded in a brief practical talk. He was there principally to congratulate the members of Ægis Council on the grand work they were doing for the Royal Arcanum. They had aided the grand officers in solving one problem as to the future success of the order in Michigan. They had long felt that it was better to secure additions to their membership through their own efforts, and the splendid success Ægis Council had attained by working in that line, proved the theory to be founded in fact. He was sorry the Grand Regent could not be present, but on his behalf he would extend congratulations, and he earnestly hoped that many other councils in the state would follow Ægis Council's illustrious example. Mr. Campbell concluded with a hearty expression of thanks for the hospitality and kindness extended to him and his associates.

Mr. Jacob Brown, Grand Treasurer, of Detroit, responded to a call from the Regent. He said it was a pretty well established fact that a speech could not be got out of him, he was a man of work rather than words. Mr. Brown then made a reference to the early history of the order in Michigan, and stated that its menbership had increased 37,000 during the past nine years. The secret of its past and present and the hope of its future prosperity, lay in the fact that in all things was it the equal of similar organizations, and in many respects was it superior to any. Mr. Brown concluded with a promise that his efforts in behalf of the Royal Arcanum should not diminish and with a wish that its prosperity should continue.

The next speaker introduced, Hon. S. S. Babcock, prefaced his remarks with a witty allusion to the introduction given him by Prof. Bellows, and suggested that, judging by the manner they had disposed of the eatables placed before them, Ægis Council was made up of first class risks. "If there is an order in existence that deserved to live and continue to grow stronger, it is the Royal Arcanum. The existence of such a council as is here represented, from a city with the limited population of Ypsilanti, proves that motives other than mere mercenary ones actuate the men of whom it is composed. There isn't a council in the state of Michigan that could have surpassed this delightful demonstration. Detroit, with its large population and big councils, could not, and Ann Arbor could not have equaled it. The Royal Arcanum is attracting the best and most desirable men of the communities in which it is in existence, and the best men are seeking it, for the reason that it embodies their views of what the highest attainment of such an order should be." In concluding, Mr. Babcock quoted, as applicable to the occasion, the following lines from Moore:

So brief our existence, a glance at the most,
Is all we can have of the few we hold dear
And oft even joy is unheeded and lost
For want of some heart that could echo it, near;
Ah, well may we hope, when this short life is done,
To meet in some world of more permanent bliss,
For a smile, or a grasp of the hand, hast'ning on,
Is all we enjoy of each other in this.

Mr. Baxter, of Detroit, was next called to the floor. Mr. B. insisted that he was not an orator, but if there was anything he could say or do at any time for the good of the Royal Arcanum he was willing to do it. He agreed with the suggestions that had been made in regard to utilizing home efforts in building up the council. They could select the kind of men they wanted, men whom they could respect and honor.

Three representatives from Ann Arbor Council, Messrs. W. B. Henderson, J. Q. A. Sessions and K. Kittredge, responded to the call of their names, and made congratulatory remarks. Mr. Sessions said that they had not been in the habit of initiating members by the flock and they had come down to see how it was done.

Responses were also made by Prof. George, Rev. Mr. MacLean, C. L. Yost, E. R. E. Cowell, P. F. Powers and B. M. Damon. It was past twelve o'clock when the Regent made the closing remarks and announced the exercises at an end.

The members of Ægis Council are especially indebted to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lewis and their assistants for the perfect manner in which their part of the entertainment was performed. In the matter of arrangement, cooking and preparation, the supper was superb.

To the untiring efforts and wise methods of Mr. B. M. Damon, Past Regent of Ægis Council, is to a great extent due the happy, smooth manner in which everything connected with the banquet transpired. Mr. Damon is an enthusiastic lover of the Royal Arnum and is always willing to give his best efforts to advance its interests.

Obituary.

MRS. C. D PILLSBURY.

After a brave and protracted fight against insidious disease, Orpha M., wife of Rev. C. D. Pillsbury, and mother of Dr. Charles B Pillsbury late of this city, died at her home in Minneopolis, last week, aged 70 years. The funeral was held on Friday, conducted by Bishop Foss, assisted by Revs. C. A. Van Anda, D. D., John L. Pitner, Jabez Brooks, D. D., L. Higgins, David Fice, D. Hall, F. O. Holman and D. B. Johnson. The husband of the deceased is a supernunated minister of the Wisconsin Conference of the M. E. church. Some of our people will remember his visit here with his wife a year and a half ago, and the cheerful courage with which she bore up under distressing bodily affliction.

Information of the death of Dr. Clark DeMuth, who went to California in the latter part of December in hope that the climate there might stay the ravages of consumption, was received here last week. Dr. DeMuth was a genial gentleman, and those who had met and knew him will learn of his death with sincere regret.

The death of Ralph Straight, son of the late Oscar Straight, at Ypsilanti last Friday, has caused deep sadness in many hearts. Ralph was a promising boy, beloved by his young associates and all who knew him. The large number who attended his funeral at Perrinsville and the many tear-filled eyes testified to the esteem and sympathy felt for his bereaved family. A touching address was delivered by Mr. Springer of Ypsilanti. The remains were placed in the vault at Wayne.—Wayne Review.

The Mendelssohn Quintet.

The next and closing entertainment in Normal Lecture and Music Course will be given by the famous Mendelssohn Quintet Club of Boston, Monday evening, March 21. It is fitting that a series of entertainments of such unusual attractiveness throughout should be closed by one of such splendid merits as will be that of the Mendelssohn's.

A Narration of Facts.

The advent of the robin, the twitter of the saucy sparrows as they dart and hop from morn till night busily engaged in building their nests for the season now opening, might be taken as satisfactory proof of the fact that spring is coming, but the fact is officially settled by Wortley Bros. announcement of spring. See what they have to say on the subject, as it is a thrilling narration of facts that will certainly prove of interest to all.

Found.

A pocket book containing a sum of money has been found and left at THE YPSILANTIAN office. The owner can secure it by calling and proving property.

Edmondson the celebrated Optician, will again visit Ypsilanti, three days only, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 10, 11 and 12, positively no longer. Call early if you wish your eyes tested, as the last of the time will be more than occupied.

Edmondson is well known in Ypsilanti, and needs no recommends, as he is known to be among the most Scientific Opticians in the country.

He tests eyes free. He fits spectacles perfectly. He stops with S. H. Dodge the Jeweler.

Trim, McGregor and Co. No. 2 Union Block, are selling shoes 25 per cent. cheaper than any other dealers.

Go to Trim, McGregor & Co., No 2 Union Block, if you want bargains.

THE YPSILANTIAN.

YPSILANTI, - MICH.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1887.

Speak and Write Plainly.

A lady stepped into a cab and said sweetly to the driver "291 Huron." All seemed well for a time until the jehu gave signs of going over to the west division. Upon inquiry he was found to be setting forth for Van Buren. It was in vain Booth cried out *Sic semper tyrannis*, because the plain man who heard the words did not possess any familiarity with the Latin tongue and very naturally reported the words as being: "I am sick, send for Maginnis." While Lewis Gaylord Clark was in our world and was helping N. P. Willis edit a paper, his note that he would write for the *Home Journal* as soon as he could find his lost muse, was so printed as to put Clark in the attitude of seeking a lost *mule*. A doctor in the country left a dispatch at the telegraph office ordering "a dozen limes" for a patient. The man in Chicago filled the requisition by expressing to the invalid a dozen "*Times*." A fashionable girl of this city sent a letter to Winona, but it reached its true destination in a month after it had been well inspected by the postmaster at Vienna, Austria. Poor letter, it did not know where to go!

A city lawyer fell into a terrible passion over a letter he had received from a brother attorney. After making some hot remarks about wasting time over "hieroglyphics," "puzzles," "chicken tracks" and "ink lightning," he sat down and gave the offender some red hot advice about writing more plainly; but the letter did not hurt the man's feelings in the least; he could not read the note, and put it aside with the remark: "I never could read that fellow's writing." Mr. Emerson sometimes wrote so badly that sentences lay in manuscript for hours or days before they would give up the writer's meaning. Once when this great man had written a sentiment in a book for a friend, and had gone far away east, that motto or maxim refused day after day to show its face. Each neighbor who called in was set to work at the puzzle. It was solved at last by a man who knew about Mount Monadnock. He worked from that base and found that—

A score of piny miles will smooth
The rough Monadnock to a gem.

All which puzzles of enunciation or of written thought, coming from great people or common people, are blemishes which can not show any good reason of existence.—*David Swing, in Chicago Journal.*

The Man About Town.

I fell to thinking of the rounders and men-about-town as I leaned over the edge of a box and saw them file past me in platoons. They go to pieces at a faster rate than any other set of men in the world. Many a head was gray that did not show a sign of age five years ago, and man after man passed by with a careless carriage and *blase* face who had not passed thirty, but who looked and acted the man of fifty years. Some of the men who were turning gray when I was a boy, and who are perhaps now forty and forty-five years of age, are round-shouldered, bent and querulous, their faces white and their heads bald and gray. They were admirably dressed, their manners easy and agreeable, and everybody knew them, but they were the oldest men in the world that night. The average man-about-town seems to go to pieces all at once. He is suave, well dressed, agreeable and apparently healthy for a few years, and then suddenly he goes all to pot. It never changes his manner or his habit. It holds him up as an appalling example to younger men, but I doubt if it ever does any good.—*N. Y. Letter to San Francisco Argonaut.*

Near Stony Creek, N. Y., a few days ago, Ransim Maxim was felling a hollow tree when a black bear attempted to come out, but was prevented by Maxim, who killed the animal with his ax, the only weapon that he had. Soon a she-bear appeared, which shared the same fate. Looking into the hole again he saw more occupants, and concluded that it was full of bears to the top. He caught another bear by the leg, hauled it out and administered a death blow. A fourth and last put in an appearance and was served in the same manner.

A Beggar Worth $10,000.

A few days since a very poorly dressed woman named Catherine Donovan went to the city hospital and said that she needed treatment. She was examined and it was found that she was suffering from a bad scalp wound. She refused to tell how it was received and would not tell where she lived. The wound was dressed, and as the woman claimed to be too poor to purchase medicine, some was given her. She asked to be allowed to remain over night, and the request was granted.

She was searched by the nurse and a most astonishing discovery was made. In the pocket of her ragged dress were found several bank-books representing about $7,100 in cash in various banks in this city. Hidden away in the lining of her dress and in other places were found about $300 in money and $1,000 in bonds. She was highly indignant when searched and said that they had no business to treat her in such a manner. She was so incensed that she refused to remain at the hospital any longer. An attempt was made to find out where she lived, but she was dumb to all questions.

She was asked if someone attempted to get the property away from her by force, thus inflicting the scalp wound, but she refused to give any answer. She claimed that the hospital authorities had no right to ask any questions of her, and that what property she had belonged to herself, and that she came honestly by it. The officers at the hospital attempted to detain her, but she insisted upon going. It was after 10 o'clock at night when the woman left.

The hospital authorities had an idea that it was an attempted robbery, but as the woman refused to give any information at all this of course was mere supposition.—*New York Mail and Express.*

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

WISE MEN WHO PLAY THE FOOL.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage recently delivered the following in the Tabernacle at Brooklyn, N.Y., taking for his text: "And he changed his behavior, before them, and feigned himself mad in their hands, and scrabbled on the doors of the gate, and let his spittle fall down upon his beard."—I, Sam. xxi., 13.

He said: There is one scene in the life of David that you may not have pondered. You have seen him with a harp playing the devil out of Saul; with a sling, smashing the skull of Goliath; with a sword, hacking to pieces the Philistines; with a scepter, ruling a vast realm; with a psalm, gathering all nations into doxology; but in my text you have David playing the fool. He has been anointed king, yet he is in exile and passing incognito among the Gathites. They begin to suspect who he is, and say:

"I wonder if this is not the warrior King David? It looks like him. Is not this the man about whom they used to make poetry, and about whom they composed a dance, so that the maidens of the city, reeling now on one foot and now on the other, used to sing: 'Saul has slain his thousands, but David has slain his tens of thousands.' Yes, it is very much like David. It must be David. It is David."

David, to escape their hands, pretends to be demented. He said within himself: "If I act crazily, then these people will not injure me. No one would be so much of a coward as to assault a madman."

So, one day, while these Gathites are watching David with increased suspicion, they see him standing by the door running his hands meaninglessly up and down the panels—scrabbling on the door as though he would climb up, his mouth wide open, drooling like an infant. I suppose the boys of the streets threw missiles at him, but the sober people of the town said:

"This is not fair. Do you not see that he has lost his reason? Do not touch this madman. Hands off! hands off!"

So David escaped, but what an exhibition he made of himself before all the ages!

There was nothing grand, nothing weird, nothing majestic, nothing sublime about this simulation on the part of David. Instead of trusting in the Lord, as he had on other occasions, he gathers before him a vast audience of all generations that were to come, and standing on that conspicuous stage of history, in the presence of all the ages, he impersonates the slavering idiot.

Taking the behavior of David, as a suggestion, I wish to tell you how many of the wise, and the brave, and the regal, sometimes play the fool. And in the first place I remark that those men as badly play the fool as this man of the text, who, in any crisis of life, take their case out of the hand of God. David, in this case, acted as though there were no God to lift him out of the predicament. What a contrast between his behavior, when this brave little man stood up in front of the giant ten feet in height and challenged him to combat. In the one case he played the hero. In the other case he played the fool. So does every man, who in the great crisis of life, takes his case out of the hand of God. The life of the most insignificant man in this house is too vast for any human management. You have no right for an instant to surrender your sanity and manhood as David surrendered his. Put your trust in God, and he will take you through and over the mountains. I very much suspect that all the successful enterprises that were ever carried on, and all the successful lives that have ever been lived have been surrendered to God.

Again: I remark that all those persons play the fool, as certainly as did this man of the text, who allow the technicalities of religion to stop their salvation. David was wise about a great many things, but his cuttings-up in the text for a little while eclipsed his character. And I know wise men and great men, competent for all stations, who are acting a silly and foolish part in regard to the technicalities of religion. They ask us some questions which we can not answer categorically, and so they burst into a broad guffaw, as though it is of any more interest to us than it ought to be to them. About the atonement, about God's decrees, about man's destiny, they ask a great many questions which we can not answer, and so they deride us, as though we could not ask them a thousand questions they can not answer, about their eyes, about their ears, about their finger nails, about everything. A fool can ask questions that a wise man can not answer. O, you cavilling men! O, you profound men! O, you learned men, do please admit something. You have a soul? Yes. Will it live forever? Yes. Where? You say that Jesus Christ is not a divine Savior. Who is he? Where will you go after you leave your law books, and your medical prescriptions, and your club-room, and your newspaper office—Where will you go to? Your body will be six feet under ground, where will your soul be? The black coat will be off, the shroud on. Those spectacles will be removed from your vision, for the sod will press your eye-lids. Have you any idea that an earthly almanac describes the years of your lifetime? Of what stuff shall I gather the material for the letters of that word which describes your eternal home? Shall it be iron chain or amaranthine garland? The air that stirs the besweated locks of your dying pillow—will it come off a garden or a desert.

O, quit the puzzling questions and try these momentous questions. Quit the small questions and try these great questions. Instead of discussing whether the serpent in Eden was figurative or literal, whether the Mediterranean fish did or did not swallow the recreant prophet, whether this and that and the other thing is right or wrong, come and discuss one question: "How shall I get rid of my sins and win heaven?" That is the question for you. Yes, there have been men who have actually lost their souls because they thought there was a discrepancy between Moses and Prof. Silliman—because they could not understand how there could be light before the sun rose—the light appearing in verse three of Genesis, and the sun appearing not until verse sixteen—and because they do not know how the moon could stand still without upsetting the universe, and because they had decided upon the theory of natural selection.

But where is Crœsus, and Cleopatra, and Æsopas, who had one dish of food that cost $1,400,000; and Scaurus, who bought a country seat for $29,000,000; and Tiberius, who left at death a fortune of $118,120,000? Where are they? If a windy day should blow all the dust that is left of them into your eyes it would not make you wink twice. Ah, my friends, then very certainly your comforts of surrounding can not keep back the old archer. You can not charm him with music, or dazzle him with plate, or decoy him with pictures, or bribe him with your money.

What is the use of your struggling for that which you can not keep? As long as you have clothes and shelter, and education for yourself and your children, and the means for Christian generosity, be satisfied. You worry, and tug, and sweat, and wear yourself out for that which can not satisfy; whole flocks of crows' feet on your temples and cheeks before they ought to have come there. You are ten years older than you ought to be, and yet you can not take along with you into the future world even the two pennies on your eyelids to keep them shut after you are dead. And yet you hold on to this world with the avidity of the miser who persisted in having his bonds and mortgages and notes of hand in the bosom of his dressing-gown while dying, and in the last moment held his parchment in such a tight grip that the undertaker after death must almost break the man's fingers in order to get the bonds away.

I greet you to-day, my brother, in the very gate of eternity. Some of us may live a longer, and some of us may live a shorter, time; but, at the longest, life is so short that I feel we all stand on the door-sill of the great future. The next step—all the angels of God can not undo the consequences. Will your exit from this life be a rising or a falling? The righteous go up. The Savior helps them. Ministering spirits meet them. The doors of paradise open to receive them. Up! up! up! O, what a grand thing it is to die with a strong faith in God.

I will take the case of some one in the building to-day and ask you what you think about that case. He has been all his life amid Bibles and churches, so that he knows his duty. Christ has offered to do all for that man that a divine Savior can offer to do for a dying soul. Heaven has been offered him, yes, been pushed upon him, and yet he has not accepted it, and to-day he sits deliberately allowing his chances for life to go away from him. What do you say of that one? "Hallucinated," says one; "Monomaniacal," says another; "Playing the fool," says another. O, how many there are taking just that position! There is such a thing as pyromania, an insanity which disposes one to destroy buildings by fire; but who would have thought that there was a pyromania of the immortal nature, and that any one could be so struck through with that insanity as to have a desire and disposition to consume the soul.

Awake, man! awake, woman! from the phantasia, real or affected! Take Christ. Escape for eternity. Just see what has been done for you. Lift the thorny cap from the brow of Jesus, and see the price that was paid for your liberation. Look at the side, and see where the spear went in and moved round and round, amid broken arteries, the blood rushing forth in awful sacrifice for your sins. O, wrap those bare and mutilated feet of the dying Lord in your womanly lap, for they were torn in a hard tramp for your soul! O, for tears to weep over this laceration of Christ! O, for a broken heart to worship him! O, for an omnipotent impulse strong enough to throw this whole audience down at the feet of a crucified and risen Jesus! We must repent. We must believe. We must be saved I can not consent to have you lose your souls. Come with me, and as in in the summer time we go down to the beach and bathe in the waters, so today let us join hands and wade down into the summery sea of God's forgiveness. Roll over us, tides of everlasting love, roll over us? Dear Lord, we knock at the door of mercy, not as the demented knock, not knowing what they want, but knocking at the door of mercy because we want to come in, while others run their meaningless hands up and down the panels, and scrabble at the gate, in the presence of God, and men, and angels, and devils playing the fool.

Peter, the Prize Parrot.

A well-known New York doctor owns one of the smartest parrots in the country, said bird, by the way, having been purchased in Detroit.

Peter's favorite place is a table in the kitchen. He thoroughly understands all the electric bells and speaking-tubes in the house, and usually makes himself amusement by summoning members of the family at the most inconvenient times.

He is a good mimic. When the doctor's son comes home from school and goes down cellar for cream and preserves, Peter calls in a severe tone:

"Charlie! Charlie! Come right here. Let that cream alone."

And the boy sneaks up, only to be met with a volley from Peter:

"Ha! ha! ha! I told you so."

If any one knocks at the kitchen door, Peter calls out in the cook's voice:

"Come in."

The doctor, Peter's proud owner is very emphatic in his remarks. One evening recently he arrived at a climax in an argument, and, striking his hand on the table with considerable noise, declared forcibly as to the subject under consideration:

"There's only one redeeming feature about it."

Then Peter, who was perched on the back of his master's chair, piped up in an inquisitive voice:

"What is it?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Waiting for Her to Retract.

"Orlando, I didn't see you with Miss Brown at the concert last night."

"No Percy, I'm not calling on her any more. I can't until she retracts what she said the other week."

"Ah— what did say?"

"Well, she said I needn't call any more."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Exhausting the Pine.

Detroit Tribune: "Is the popular idea that the source of supply for Michigan white pine will soon be exhausted a correct one?" was asked of George S. Frost, the extensive dealer in Michigan pine lands.

"That is a question which is frequently asked," replied Mr. Frost. "To determine on the basis of present consumption and pobable increase how long the pine timber of Michigan will meet the demands of commerce and trade is a difficult one, as the experience of the statisticians in the past fully proves. Answers, however, are frequent, and calculations made involving carefully-compiled statistical tables. The Government has published maps showing the timber area and persons skilled in forestry have expressed opinions as to the period when this timber will be exhausted.

"In 1852, when the St. Mary's Fall Ship Canal Company first offered their pine timber lands for sale, a pamphlet was published and an estimate made of the probable period when the pine timber of Michigan would be exhausted. The rapidity with which the forest were being denuded even at that time formed a strong basis for the calculation that within fifteen years Michigan would be divested of her pine. Predictions have been made at different times with more or less reason and basis, and, remarkable as it seems, fifteen years is the usual limit fixed by such statisticians. Were I asked to-day and undertook to ascertain by approximately exact figures how long the supply is likely to last I am persuaded that I would determine upon fifteen years as the maximum period. It is extremely difficult to determine when timber will be exhausted in a wilderness district, for some lands are cut over two or three times before becoming completely exhausted.

"Until within the last fifteen years lands were generally sold by the acre, and, while their value was reckoned upon the basis of the timber, yet in no case was there any adequate sum realized for standing timber, which, if standing to-day, would be worth a hundred fold more than was received for it. It may be said, in short, that the whole timber area of Michigan, to use a familiar phrase, is 'cornered.' Valuable tracts held by individuals cannot be bought at any price.

"In former years pine timber land which would cut from 10,000 to 15,000 feet per acre was held at $10. Such timber will now bring from $8 to $10 per thousand or from $120 to $150 per acre standing."

Origin of Familiar Phrases.

"Bag and baggage" is doubtless an old proverbial expression in regard to the movement of an army. Touchstone says in "As You Like It:" "Come, shepherd, let us make an honorable retreat; though not with bag and baggage, yet with scrip and scrippage." The way in which the phrase is used shows that it is a well-known one, and the joke turns on that fact. "Dead as a door-nail" is an old proverbial comparison which Shakespeare repeated. "Hit or miss" is part of a proverbial phrase, "Hit or miss for a cow's heel." "Love is blind" is simply the obvious deduction from the old fable and must be one of the oldest expressions in the language. "Love is blind, but sees afar" is an old Italian proverb. "Selling for a song" sounds like a proverbial phrase; but where the clown in "All's Well That Ends Well" speaks of a man that "sold a goodly manner for a song," the thing looks like a new coinage.

"Fast and loose" is not of Shakspearean origin. The phrase comes from an old juggler's trick employed by sharpers at country fairs. "To play at fast and loose" was to play this game, in which, after both ends of a string seemed securely fastened, the juggler suddenly slipped it away. "Westward ho" is probably not a Shakespearean coinage. It was a common phrase in his day and was the title of a drama by Thomas Dekker and John Webster, Shakespeare's contemporaries; and "Eastward ho" was the name of the drama by Ben Johnson, Marston, and Chapman which cost the authors a state prosecution. "Familiarity breeds contempt" is an old proverb; the Latin form of it is: Nimia familiaritas contemptum parit." "Misery acquaits men with strange bed-fellows." "Birds of a feather flock together" is an old proverb.—*Rochester Expoqss.*

Gluttons.

Elizabeth Charlotte, the Duchess of Orleans, writing under the date of Dec. 5, 1718, says: "The late King, monsieur the Dauphin, and the Duc de Berri were terrible eaters. I have often seen the King eat four plates of different kinds of soup, a whole pheasat, a partridge, a dish of salad, two thick slices of ham, mutton flavored with garlic, a plateful of pastry, and finish his repast with fruit and hard-boiled eggs.'

There was a good old German from Wittenberg, where my Lord Hamlet attended the university, who had a fine faculty for storing away provender. His case is well attested. For a wager he would eat a whole sheep or a whole pig, or put out of sight a bushel of cherries, stones and all. He lived until he was about 80 years of age, a greater portion of the time supporting himself by exhibiting the peculiarity of his appetite, which, to say the least, must have been a very eccentric one. Thus, he would chew glass, earthenware, and flint into small fragments. He had an especial preference for caterpillars, mice, and birds, and when these were not procurable he would content himself with mineral substances.

Once he put down his "maw and gulf" a pen, the ink, and the sand pounce, and he would have gobbled the inkstand, too, had he not been restrained. Taylor, the water poet, tells of Nicholas Wood of the County of Kent, in England, who was a tolerably good trencherman. On one occasion he got away with a whole sheep; at another time with several rabbits; at a third with three dozen pigeons—well grown pigeons, not squabs; again with eighteen yards of black puddings, and on two other occasions sixty pounds of cherries and three pecks of damsons. Dr. Copland, in speaking of two children who had wonderful appetites, the youngest, 7 years old, being the worse, said: "The quantity of food devoured by her was astonishing. Everything that could be laid hold of, even in its raw state, was seized upon most greedily. Among other articles, an uncooked rabbit, half a pound of candles and some butter were taken at one time. The mother stated that this little girl who was apparently in good health otherwise, took more food, if she could possibly obtain it, than the rest of her family, consisting of six beside herself."

A trifle over a hundred years ago a London youth ate five pounds of shoulder of lamb and two quarts of green peas in fifty minutes; and a Polish soldier, who was presented at the Court of Saxony, succeeded in one day in getting outside of twenty pounds of beef and a half a roast calf, with the appropriate "fixings." When George III was a King a watchmaker's apprentice, 19 years of age, in three quarters of an in jail the second time had re-exchanged boots. During the interim between the first and second time the detective was in jail he had gone to the farm where the fire had occurred, wearing the boots of the prisoner, made the tracks with them, and placed the piece of cloth under the splinter on the rail. The old man was acquitted without form when these discoveries were made known, but it was a hair-breadth escape.—*Omaha Bee.*

How to Examine a Witness.

The real test of a successful advocate is the examination of witnesses. The lawyer and the witness are often entire strangers, and it requires a keen insight into character, a strong grip, and at the same time a delicate touch in the former to handle the latter so as to make the most of him without the introduction of any disturbing element Here is an old story which well illustrates the point. Two Scotch lawyers, Henry Cockburn and Jeffery, were acting together in a case which turned upon the sanity or insanity of one of the parties. "Is the defendant," asked Jeffery of a witness, "perfectly sane, in your opinion?" The witness, bewildered by the word "sane," gazed vacantly at the lawyer, and gave no answer. "Do you think the defendant capable of managing his own affairs?" asked Jeffery, changing the form of the question. The witness gazed more vacantly.

"I ask you," continued Jeffery, "do you consider the man rational?" The witness scratched his head. "Let me tackle him," said Cockburn, seeing that his associate was making a failure of the examination. "Hae ye your mull [snuff-box] wi' ye?" he asked in the broadest of Scotch. "Ou, ay," answered the awkward fellow, being put at his ease by the simple request, and handing his snuff-horn to the lawyer, who, taking a pinch, said, "Noo, hoo lang hae ye kent John Sampson?" "Ever since he was that hight," answered the witness, indicating by a gesture the hight. "An' dae ye think noo, atween you and me," asked Cockburn, in his most insinuating brogue, "that there's onything intill the creature?" "I would not lippen [trust] him with a bull calf," was the instant reply, amid roars of laughter.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Strongest Man in the World.

There is a man on the Carson River below Dayton, named Angela Cordelia, who claims to be the strongest man in the world. He is an Italian, aged 38, and stands 5 feet 10 inches, weighing 198 pounds. His strength was born with him, for he had no athletic training. He differs from other men chiefly in the osseous structure. Although not of unusual size his spinal column is much beyond the ordinary width, and his bones and joints are made on a similarly large and generous scale. He has lifted a man of 200 pounds with the middle finger of his right hand. The man stood with one foot on the floor, his arms outstretched, his hands grasped by two persons to balance his body. Cordelia then stooped and placed the third finger of his right hand under the man's foot, and with scarcely any perceptile effort raised him to the height of four feet and deposited him on a table near at hand. Once two powerful men waylaid Cordelia with intent to thrash him, but he seized one in each hand and hammered them together until life was nearly knocked out of them. His strength is inherited, for he said his father was more powerful than himself.—*Virginia (Nev.) Footlight.*

Bound to Feel Safe

All the eccentricity in the world is not confined to the male sex. A case in point is that of Miss Middie Morgan, the well-known live-stock reporter of the New York *Times*. For the last five years she has been building a mansion for herself on Staten Island. She only bought ground enough for the house to stand on. It is of red brick and said to be as hideous as anything that can be imagined. Extremely narrow, with a sort of French roof and with iron bars at the windows on the first story to keep out burglars, it does not present an inviting appearance. The greater part of the first inside floor is devoted to a plunge bath. There is no staircase, but there is a hole in the ceiling leading to the second story, and when Miss Morgan retires for the night she runs up a ladder, which she pulls up after her and closes the trap-door. One might suppose that perfect security would be the result, but something which is not a piazza, but has a roof supported by iron pillars, runs around three sides of the house, and, as there are no iron bars to the second-story windows, a burglar may climb up and secure an easy entrance. It is a great thing to feel safe, however.

enator Dawes' Joke.

Senator Dawes does not pose as a humorist, but his wit is keen at times. During the boundary line controversy between Massachusetts and Rhode Island the subject came up at a dinner table in Washington, and a Rhode Island member of Congress, waxing indignant over it, exclaimed to Mr. Dawes: "Dawes, it's a shame for Massachusetts to attempt to steal a part of Rhode Island! A confounded shame!" "Don't make so much fuss about it," retorted Dawes. "If we should steal your whole State it would only be petty arceny, and a Justice of the Peace would have jurisdiction."—*Boston Journal.*

An Affable Prince.

I asked Wilder about his parlor entertainments in Europe, and especially about his evenings with the prince of Wales.

"I gave my imitations for him six times," said the little man. "Last time I saw him was at Mrs. Sloane Stanley's, and he kindly set me to his right at table. All stand till he sits, and he rises first at the end as a signal to the others. It is not etiquette to eat after he finishes, but he fixes that very neatly by continuing to pick at the food as long as he sees anybody else busy. He is a man of wonderful tact in placing persons at their ease.

"For instance, I took a sip of water on sitting down. 'That's water!' said the prince with a laugh, touching my wineglass. 'Ah, sir,' I said, 'I am a blue-ribbon man. I never drink any wine.'

"'No?' he said; 'very well.' He was polite. He did not quiz me or laugh at or banter me as another might, and say: 'Aw now, just this once, you know.' Nothing of the sort. He turned the talk to other things."

"About the entertainment?" I asked.

"Oh, my share? Well, I generally have to stand on the table, but the prince lifted me up on the piano, where, in the intervals of my imitations, there was good music made by an eminent professional. I stood with my face to the princess and near to her, for she is getting quite deaf. One thing I noticed as odd; the higher up you get the least ceremony there is. The prince insists that everybody shall talk at the table without any reference to him, as they would if they were at home; and he banishes mere formality just as far as court tradition will permit."—*Washington Post.*

Getting Ahead of the Lawyer.

In a Vermont county court an unpromising looking witness was being badgered by a clean-cut lawyer, who stands high in his profession, and who, although well advanced in years and completely bald, prides himself on his youthful appearance and personal presence.

The point aimed at was to determine which of two barns, one of which was destroyed by fire, was covered by insurance; and the method of the witness in distinguishing them as the "old" and the "new" barn caused the lawyer to branch out in a series of confusing questions, winding up with "What is the age of the one you define as the 'old' barn, and what are the distinguishing marks that attest its age?" "Wall," said the badgered witness, looking the lawyer straight in the eye, "the old barn must have been as old as you are, and needed shingling full as bad."—*Boston Budget.*

A Maine lady has refused $2,000 for her tresses, 8 feet 1 inch long.

O Sata San, a young Japanese lady writer, has been taken on the editorial staff of one of the best papers in the City of Tokio. This is the first woman in the kingdom who has been admitted within the circle of journalism.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

The Niagara Falls Route.

GOING EAST. Nov. 29.

STATIONS.	*Mail	*Day Express.	*New York Express.	*Kalamazoo Accommod'n.	†Atlantic Express.	†Night Express.	*Gr. Rapids Express.
	A. M.	A. M.	P M	P. M	P. M.	P. M	
Chicago.....	6 50	9 00	3 10	4 40	8 15	9 10	....
Mich. City..	9 18	11 11	4 55	6 57	10 18	11 22	....
		P. M.				A. M.	
Niles.....	10 38	12 15	5 49	8 13	11 13	12 55	....
	P. M.				A. M.		A. M.
Kalamazoo .	12 17	1 50	6 58	9 50	12 33	2 35	6 45
Jackson....	3 15	4 23	8 49	...	3 15	4 50	9 15
Chelsea	3 59	....	....	....	....	5 35	9 53
Dexter	4 14	....	....	....	....	5 50	10 07
Ann Arbor..	4 33	5 20	9 45	....	4 35	6 08	10 2[illegible]
YPSILANTI .	4 50	5 45	9 56	...	4 52	6 24	10 4[illegible]
Wayne Junc	5 15	6 05	....	...	5 15	6 47	11 0[illegible]
Dearborn ..	5 32	...	....	....	....	7 02	.. .
W. Detroit..	5 50	6 35	10 35	....	5 50	7 20	11 2[illegible]
Detroit.....	6 00	6 45	11 15	....	6 00	7 30	11 4[illegible]
		A. M	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	
Buffalo.....	.....	8 35	6 15	....	2 45	7 50	....

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	*Mail.	*Day Express.	†Chicago Express.	*Gr. Rapids Express	‡Evening Express.	‡Pacific Express.	
		A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	
Buffalo.....	....	11 30	5 45	....	9 00	11 35	.....
	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Detroit	7 00	9 10	1 30	4 00	8 00	9 15	.....
W. Detroit..	7 10	9 20	1 40	4 10	8 10	9 25	.....
Dearborn ..	7 25	...	....	4 27	8 23	....	.....
Wayne Junc	7 40	9 53	2 03	4 45	8 37	9 55	.....
YPSILANTI..	8 01	10 12	2 20	5 12	8 58	10 20	.....
Ann Arbor..	8 16	10 25	2 32	5 30	9 12	10 38	.....
Dexter.....	8 35	....	....	5 50	9 32	....	.....
Chelsea	8 48	...	....	6 05	9 52	....	.....
Jackson	9 35	11 35	3 32	7 10	10 52	12 03	.....
		P. M.			A. M.	A. M	
Kalamazoo .	11 52	1 50	5 15	9 45	1 20	2 35	.....
	P. M.						
Niles.	1 40	3 22	6 27	....	3 03	4 18	.....
Mich. City..	2 58	4 35	7 32	....	4 32	5 40	.....
Chicago	5 15	6 40	9 30	....	7 00	8 05	.....

*Sundays Excepted. †Daily. ‡Saturdays Excepted.
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This most invigorating Remedy is justly celebrated for its PURITY, EXQUISITE FLAVOR, and Medicinal VIRTUE. The only FRUIT-TONIC for General Use EVER MADE from PURE JUICES of CALIFORNIA FRUITS. It is the finest APPETIZER KNOWN. A Sure Cure for FEVER and AGUE, SWAMP FEVER, DUMB AGUE, MALARIAL BLOOD POISON, and general derangement of the system. For the WEAK and DEBILITATED it has no EQUAL. It should be in every household as a FAMILY Tonic. LADIES and CHILDREN, as well as MEN, OLD or YOUNG should never be without it. Contains nothing that could injure the most delicate patients.

This is no cure-all, but an excellent Family Medicine and Tonic.

Ask your Druggists, Grocers and Dealers for De Santo's California Fruit Tonic.

FRUIT TONIC CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Clifton House

WABASH AVE. and MONROE ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Accommodations for 300 Guests.

HAS ELEVATOR and all Modern Improvements
The Regular Rates have been reduced to

$2.00 and $3.00 per day

Special and satisfactory rates to excursion parties.
Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

WOODCOCK & LORING
Proprietors.

Nall's Spring Stock Arriving Daily!

Our Carpet and Furniture Stocks were never more complete, and we are making great inducements to all buyers during February and March.

INGRAINS.—Good at 25c. per yd., Better at 35c. and 40c., Heavy at 55c., and extra at 65c. per yard.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS. Good All Wool at 55c. Handsome at 65c. and 75c. per yard.

BODY BRUSSELS.—Heavy at 75 cents. Elegant at $1 per yard.

We are now receiving all the new and elegant Spring Designs in Moquettes, Wiltons, Velvets, Wilton Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Ingrains, etc, all of which are elegant in design and rich in coloring.

BEDROOM SUITS ranging from $14.50, $18.00, $25.00, up to $250 each.

PARLOR SUITS from $28.00, $35.00, $45.00, etc., up to $3.50 each.

Hat Racks, Book Cases, Side-Boards, etc., etc., in large variety.

And we are now prepared to show a most complete stock. Remember, we are prepared to show the most elegant as well as the medium and cheaper grades to suit all.

JAMES NALL & CO.

161, 163 & 165 JEFFERSON AVE.,

DETROIT, - - - MICH.

MICHIGAN.

Condensed Reports of the Latest News from All Parts of the State.

Latet sFrom Lansing.

SENATE.

Bills were introduced to protect the chastity of girls between the ages of 14 and 16 years; to make an appropriation for the State Library; to make an appropriation for the Industrial Home for Girls; to authorize the officers of the State Agricultural Society to permantly locate the State fair; to provide for the erection and furnishing of an executive mansion; to authorize the organization of corporations to carry on the business of buying, selling and breeding live stock; to better protect the interests of wives whose husbands neglect or desert them when possessed of sufficient property for their support.

A bill passed organizing the County of Luce, in the Upper Peninsula. Bills introduced: To abolish the State Board of Health and provide for closing up its affairs; to require railroad companies not organized in the State to conform to the laws; to give the United States exclusive jurisdiction over territory to be used by the Portage Land and River Improvement Company: to authorize the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad to change their line from Palmyra to Adrian; to regulate rates of railroad and other transportation companies: to organize a military corps in connection with the Michigan State troops.

The following bills were introduced; To revise the charter of Jackson City; to amend the laws relating to the inspection of illuminating oils; to eliminate from the statutes all absolute laws; to make an appropriation for lighting the Michigan Insane Asylum and the State Capitol building with electricity; to authorize the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad to change its route from Palmyra Junction to Adrian; to authorize judges of probate to send insane persons to private asylums when the State asylums are filled; to provide for challenging jurors in justice courts;

The Senate met at 1:30 o'clock and passed a resolution introduced by Senator Adams of respect and regard for the late Hon. Alfred Brown, of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly, and then adopted the House resolution authorizing the commissioners of the Logan momument to offer to Mrs. Logan a site on the Capitol grounds for the erection of the monument to her husband.

HOUSE.

The house passed the joint resolution appropriating $4,000 for the relief of sufferers by the flood at Lyons; also bills appropriating $2,500 in aid of the Ionia House of Correction to supply a deficiency; to incorporate the village of Kalkaska, Kalkaska County. A bill was introduced to provide for a hospital, barn, and carriage-house at the Soldiers' Home. The joint resolution asking Congress to pass the dependent pension bill over the President's veto was the subject of a lively debate, but was finally passed.

Bills were introduced to amend the act authorizing the Board of Control of the Northern Michigan Insane Asylum to place it under homeopathic control; to provide for the appointment of a commission to mark the spots occupied by Michigan regiments at the battle of Gettysburg; to give minority stock-holders in corporations power of representation; to collect taxes from insurance companies; to change the boundaries of the Congressional Districts; to prevent discharge of employes by corporations for expressions of opinion or for holding meetings without permission; to tax telephone companies at their actual cash value; to provide for pensions to teachers in public schools in certain cases. Bills passed: To amend the act in reference to hawkers and peddlers; to regulate the sale of oleomargarine and butterine, requiring in places where sold or used prominent signs to that effect; to authorize the Ingham County Agricultural Society to sell real estate.

Wm. G. Koune, the successor of the late H. H. Heimann, of Clinton, Forty-second District, was sworn in by Justice Swope. Bills were introduced as follows: An amendment to the conspiracy law, noticed elsewhere in these columns. It was referred to the committee on judiciary; appropriating $13,000 for the reimbursement of Lake county for expenses incurred in the trial of the convict Mooney, who murdered his cell-mate Anderson in the Joliet penitentiary; an anti-bucket shop bill; for the preservation of ballots cast at an election for the period of six months thereafter. Mr. Eastman, reported that Mr. Brown, of Edwards, was dead, and Mr. Hoskinson dangerously ill. Mr. Wilson, of Clay, offered suitable resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Brown and providing for the appointment of a committee to attend his funeral. The resolutions were adopted. In the afternoon the memorial services honoring Senator Logan and Senator Davis were held and addresses delivered by Gen. Palmer, Senator Bacon, Judge Weldon and others.

STATE ITEMS.

—Ionia's celery crop is nearly exhausted.

—Adrian has a 7-year-old newsboy who smokes incessantly.

—Bartel Derlieger, of Grand Rapids, died recently, aged 90 years.

—A meteor fell near Farwell and exploded with such violence that it shook the entire town.

—John English, a hermit, who for forty years had lived alone in a house near Romeo, died recently.

—A Saginaw City farmer says he killed a snake eight feet and nine inches long a few days ago.

—A Gratiot county doctor has contracted to care for the prisoners in the county jail during 1887 for $14 50.

—A woman of Emmet county stole a dressed hog weighing 160 pounds, carried it off, and hid it in a snow-drift.

—H. C. Saeger was fined $25 at Mackinac a few days ago for severely pounding the face of a young boy and chewing his thumb.

—Mount Clemans has a town clock association whose object it is to secure enough money to buy a large clock for the school-house steeple.

—The strike at the Champion Mine at Marquette has been ended by the men going back to work. The company made no concessions.

DETROIT MARKETS:—Wheat, No. 1, white, 81½c; Michigan red, 81½c; No. 2, red, 81½c; Corn, 39½c; Oats, No. 2, 31c; No. 2, white, 33c; Clover seed, $4.50.

—The winter herring fishing of the Sault river is up to its general average. It is no uncommon occurrence for a net of two pounds to lift three hundred fish.

—Friends of four prisoners held for burglary in the Chippewa county jail broke in the door of the prison, overpowered the turnkey, and released the inmates.

—About one thousand Jackson Catholics who want the bishop to continue to hold the church property have signed a petition against the Gorman bill, pending in the state legislature.

—Senator Stockbridge of Michigan has purchased an old church edifice and lot in Kalamazoo and presented it to the Young Men's Christian association of that city. The gift is valued at $7,000.

—William Nardin, a farmer living near Grand Rapids tried to drive a muskrat out of its house by poking it with the butt end of his gun. The weapon was discharged and the farmer lost an arm.

—It is believed by the Charlotte authorities that Dee Winters, the 16-year-old boy who disappeared recently lost his life in the river at that place while he was attempting to cross it during a severe storm.

—The two doctors in Maybee are bitter foes. One of them went to the office of the other, locked the door behind him, and began to flourish a knife and a revolver. The frightened proprietor called assistance, and thus escaped with his life.

—Michigan's crop of spring story tellers has evidently survived the January frosts. One of their number says that the other day he found a big snake on a railroad track warming itself by some hot coals dropped from a passing locomotive.

—The other day at Mendon, George Henkle's dog undertook to swim the St. Joseph river, but, showing signs of distress before reaching the other side, Dr. Shepherd's Newfoundland plunged in, took him by the nape of the neck, and gently assisted him to the shore.

—The bribery case of Prison Physician William H. Palmer came before Judge Gridley in the Circuit Court at Jackson. The case was dismissed. Dr. Palmer was notified to appear before a Justice Court, where a new complaint would be made by Warden H. F, Hatch. He pleaded not guilty, and was released on bail.

—The Sterling Iron Mine at Clarksburg will start up again soon and work actively during the summer. The Sterling mine has been idle since 1882, when it produced about 50,000 tons of ore. Several other smaller mines in the Marquette County iron district which have been closed down for several years will be opened again before May. 1.

—Col. John Atkinson, of Detroit, is a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court. His brother, O'Brien Atkinson, of Port Huron, is a leading Democrat and candidate on that ticket for the same place. If the brothers' ambition should be realized, Michigan this spring would be treated to a repetition of the Taylor campaign in Tennessee.

—Col. Felton of the Chicago House of Correction, Warden McClaughry of Joliet, and Cap. Joseph Nicholson of the Detroit House of Correction have issued a call for a meeting of Prison Wardens to be held in Detroit March 8. The object of the meeting is to draw a line between the accidental and habitual criminal. It is proposed to keep a record of every criminal in each institution, and this will be sent to all others, thus greatly aiding in their management.

The committee appointed by the State Legislature to go to Lyons and report on the matter of an appropriation for the relief of the stricken people of that flooded town found the waters lower by a good deal than they were. It did not take the committee long, however, to make up their minds that the greatest distress prevailed there, and that speedy relief was necessary if further great suffering was to be avoided. They decided to recommend an appropriation of $5,000 for assistance, and it is also likely that an appropriation will also be made to pay for dynamite used to blow up the ice gorge.

—Shortly before midnight on the 17th inst. dynamite cartridges were exploded under the store and dwelling of Albert E. Foster, at Otsego, Allegan County, completely wrecking the west side of Foster's store and seriously injuring S. D. Foster's store building twenty feet west. The cartridge was placed on the sill of the building directly under Foster's bedroom, but that night he slept in another part of the building. The sill was torn asunder—the siding, studding, lath, and plaster torn off and hurled many rods away. Timbers from the wrecked structure were thrown against S. D. Foster's store, crushing in the side and breaking the glass front and demolishing the goods. In the building at the time three men were sleeping, none of whom were injured more than being terribly shaken up. Foster is well known in that section for numerous prosecutions against him in the courts, having been tried on charges of various crimes, and this attempt on his life is charged to parties in some of these suits. A reward is offered by the village authorities for the arrest and conviction of the dynamiters.

—A strong feeling exists in Detroit against the proposed promotion of Lieut. Greely to be Chief Signal Officer. Many people, notably the friends of Lieut. Kislingbury, assert that Lieut. Greely's management of the arctic expedition was such as should procure him blame rather than praise. Said Mr. Charles L. Clark, Kislingsbury's executor: "I think the diary furnishes sufficient evidence of Lieut. Greely's mismanagement of the expedition to convince the United States Senate that Greely is not the proper man for a Presidential appointment.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

It is within the reach of every farmer to breed good horses. In fact, not many can afford to breed poor ones. The more poor horses a man raises the worse off he is, and there are few who have the capital to run them any length of time.

Don't spoil your horse's temper by losing your own. When both man and horse lose their temper at the same time the horse often comes out ahead. No rough, boisterous, noisy, quick-tempered, swearing man is fit to have charge of horses, cattle, or sheep. Hogs are not so sensitive to such treatment.

At a recent meeting of the Penobscot [Me.] Farmers' Club Mr. Elijah Comins said: "I would recommend that stock be kept off the mowing field all seasons of the year. When we practiced feeding our mowing fields we cut from thirty to forty tons of hay a year; now we cut from seventy to eighty tons, and it is due to a great extent to not fall feeding our mowing fields."

The idea that the wool gives taste to the flesh, either by its growth before butchering or by its touch in the butchering or after, is a very old one, but it is erroneous. The flesh of the sheep partakes of the flavor of its feed more then does that of the steer or hog; and the milk still more, perhaps. But all the apparatus of the glands and tissues for the manufacture of wool is situated in the skin, and all its deposits are made there, without affecting the flavor of the flesh.

One of the difficulties in growing wool, says the "*American Cultivator*," in far Southern latitudes is that the quality of the wool deteriorates. Where the climate is not cold enough to make the wool a necessity for the protection of the sheep, Nature, always considerate, is less careful to maintain its quality. It soon degenerates into a kind of hair and soon loses its value as wool. For this reason Northern sheep growers will always have an advantage over those farther south.

SHEEP ON POOR FARMS.

It is the benefit to the farm that one of the profits on sheep is derived. Many farmers do not take this into account, yet it is one of the most important items in sheep raising. In this connection the *Nebraska Farmer* says:—

"If you have a field which is poorer then any other part of your farm, make of it a pasture for a flock of sheep. If it be necessary, throw up a movable fence, so as to confine the sheep somewhat and pasture the field in sections. The improvement will be so marked that you will never forget the value of this experiment. If you have no sheep, the experiment is worth the purchase of a small flock, and the sheep will be no loss to you afterward.

We do not believe in keeping sheep on the poorest part of the farm, as that is where the sheep-raisers have for centuries made their grand mistake, but the solution is given in the above, by constructing the movable fence, and pasturing the sheep in sections. Such a method is the only true one, and will always give a large profit.

SCRATCHES IN HORSES.

The season has come when horses will be continually subject to muddy limbs. If not attended to the unsightliness ends in scratches, which often run into grease, sometimes difficult to cure. Many otherwise good farmers seem to be all at sea as to the proper means of preventing the attack, as well as the cure.

There are two principal reasons for the disease attacking the limbs of horses, and called the prairie-itch, ground-itch, grease, etc. One reason is a too plethoric condition of the horse from standing in the stable without exercise. Another is getting the limbs wet and muddy, the body being heated, and then putting the animal into a cold stable to shiver all night. If in addition the limbs be washed in water, under the erroneous idea that it is a kindness, or, what is still more dangerous, cold water is dashed on the limbs of the animal, trouble is almost sure to follow. The true preventive of scratches when the animal comes into the stable is to clean the limbs thoroughly with water—warm water being preferable—and when the limbs have been rubbed strongly for five minutes encase them as high as they are wet in flannel bandages. Common scratches are simply the result of want of care and cleaning. In the morning take off the bandages and clean the limbs thoroughly with the horse-brush, rubbing them afterwards with a wisp of hay, or a coarse cloth. If not to be bandaged, it is better that the legs be not washed but be allowed to stand with the mud on until morning.

If scratches have already appeared wash the limbs in strong castile soapsuds water until the skin is thoroughly cleaned. Then apply a slippery-elm poultice, with salt, in the proportion of ¼ pound of ground slippery-elm to one ounce of salt. The heat having been subdued wash the limbs twice a day with a weak solution of salt and vinegar. This will generally effect a cure.

An Outrage by the Gasfitter.

"Did you send for a plumber, sir?" he asked as he entered the hotel office.

"Yes, sir. You did some repairing here two weeks ago."

"I did."

"You changed the gas fixture in room No. 236."

"I remember it."

"My orders to you were to so arrange the burner that a guest might possibly see to go to bed. I happened to go up there last evening, and what do you suppose I discovered?"

"Was the gas out?"

"Out?" Why, you heedless man, the occupant of the room sat there reading—actually reading! And it has been that way for two whole weeks—all the profits of this hotel pouring out through the gas-burner in a perfect Niagara! Go fix it at once! Screw it down until a mosquito can't find the blaze! No wonder my books have balanced on the wrong side for the last fortnight."—*Detroit FreePress.*

Thirty-eight naval cadets at Annapolis have been dismissed on account of deficiency in their studies.

"DON'T YOU WORRY."

How Shrewd Business Men Have Solved a Great Problem.

"Is there a fatality among our prominent men" is a question that we often ask. It is a question that perplexes our leading medical men, and they are at a loss to know how to answer it.

We sometimes think that if the physicians would give part of the energy to the consideration of this question that they give to combatting other schools of practice, it might be satisfactorily answered.

The fights of "ism" reminds us often of the quarrels of old Indian tribes, that were only happy when they were annihilating each other.

If Allopathy makes a discovery that promises good to the race, Homoeopathy derides it and breaks down its influence. If Homoeopathy makes a discovery that promises to be a boon to the race, Allopathy attacks it.

It is absurd that these schools should fancy that all of good is in their methods and none in any other.

Fortunately for the people, the merit which these "isms" will not recognize, is recognized by the public, and this public recognition, taking the form of a demand upon the medical profession, eventually compels it to recognize it.

Is it possible that the question has been answered by shrewd business men? A prominent man once said to an inquirer, who ask him how he got rich, "I got rich because I did things while other people were thinking about doing them." It seems to us that the public have recognized what this fatality is, and how it can be met, while the medical profession have been wrangling about it.

By a careful examination of insurance reports we find that there has been a sharp reform with reference to examinations, [and that no man can now get any amount of insurance who has the least development of kidney disorder,] because they find that sixty out of every hundred in this country do, either directly or indirectly, suffer from kidney disease. Hence, no reliable company will insure a man except after a rigid urinary examination.

This reminds us of a little instance which occurred a short time ago. A fellow editor was an applicant for a respectable amount of insurance. He was rejected on examination, because, unknown to himself, his kidneys were diseased. The shrewd agent, however, did not give up the case. He had an eye to business and to his commission, and said: "Don't you worry: you get a half dozen bottles of Warner's safe cure, take it according to directions and in about a month come around, and we will have another examination. I know you will find yourself all right and will get your policy."

The editor expressed surprise at the agent's faith, but the latter replied: "This point is a valuable one. Very many insurance agents all over the country, when they find a customer rejected for this cause, give similar advice, and eventually he gets the insurance."

What have we to infer from such circumstances? Have shrewd insurance men, as well as other shrewd business men; found the secret answer to the inquiry? Is it possible that our columns have been proclaiming, in the form of advertisements, what has proved a blessing in disguise to millions, and yet by many ignored as an advertisement?

In our files we find thousands of strong testimonials for Warner's safe cure, no two alike, which could not exist except upon a basis of truth; indeed, they are published under a guarantee of $5,000 to any one who will disprove their correctness, and this offer has been standing, we are told, for more than four years.

Undoubtedly this article, which is simply dealing out justice, will be considered as an advertisement and be rejected by many as such.

We have not space nor time to discuss the proposition that a poor thing could not succeed to the extent that this great remedy has succeeded, could not become so popular without merit even if pushed by a Vanderbilt or an Astor.

Hence we take the liberty of telling our friends that it is a duty that they owe to themselves to investigate the matter and reflect carefully, for the statements published are subject to the refutation of the entire world. None have refuted them; on the contrary hundreds of thousands have believed them and proved them true, and in believing have found the highest measure of satisfaction, that which money cannot buy and money cannot take away.

Old Zack's Reply.

When Gen. Taylor was running for president it is a tradition that a planter once wrote him: "I have worked hard and been frugal all my life, and the results of my industry have mainly taken the form of slaves, of whom I own about a hundred. Before I vote for president I want to be sure that the candidate I support will not so act as to divest me of my property." To which the general, with a dexterity that would have done credit to a diplomatist, and would have proved exceedingly useful to Mr. Clay, responded: "Sir, I have the honor to inform you that *I*, too, have been all my life industrious and frugal, and that the fruits thereof are mainly invested in slaves, of whom I own *three* hundred."—*The Argonaut.*

Mr. F. Rentschler, San Francisco, Cal., contracted a severe cold, and became so hoarse he could not speak. He tried a number of remedies without benefit, and even the efforts of two physicans failed to give the slightest relief. He was induced to try Red Star Cough Cure, one bottle of which entirely cured him.

Colonel Ingersoll's name was on a petition sent to the New York Board of Health, asking for the appointment of women as sanitary inspectors to visit tenement houses.

Young or middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address with 10 cents in stamps for large treatise, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

The latest London beauties are Miss Edith Chester and Mrs. Blanche Horlock, actresses.

In the Shadow.

Beside still waters, where the birchen tassels,
Meet with the blossomed hawthorn overhead,
Stray sunbeams twinkle through the leafy hazels
Like rays of gold upon the verdure shed.

I received the sample package of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh, and it has helped me more than anything else I have ever taken. Enclosed find fifty cents for a full-sized package.—Mrs. D. Ferguson, 729 Page Ave., Jackson, Mich.

At rest beneath the fragrant shadow lying,
Far from the world's rude noise or pleasure-din,
"Peace, peace to thee," I hear the breezes sighing—
"Peace all around and deepest calm within."

Oh, can it be that I have left for ever
The crowded battle-field of busy life,
The fruitless longing and the vain endeavor,
The painful effort, the unequal strife?

I have used several bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption, and am much pleased with its effect. I believe there is no medicine like it for any affection of the Throat or Lungs.—J. M. Wright, Chicago, Ills.

A loving Hand hath for my wants provided,
The wings of Peace are folded on my breast;
Through pastures green my weary feet are guided,
And by still waters doth my soul take rest.

Five Mummies Found in Dakota.

Parties from the Dakota bad lands arrived in St. Paul recently with the bodies of five mummies which were discovered in a cave in that section.

Wm. Allen, of Buffalo Gap, Dak., started out on a prospecting tour last fall. He began to sink a shaft, and had got down about twenty-five feet, when he felt the bottom of the shaft giving way, and had barely time to scramble up the rope dangling from his windlass, his tools disappearing through an opening in the shaft. This happened near nightfall, and being alone he was compelled to wait until morning before making further investigations. When he let himself down the next day he descended eighty feet before he came to a solid footing, and then discovered that he was in a cave or cavern about twenty-five feet square, which had once opened on the side of the mountain. When his eyes became accustomed to the darkness he was horrified to see, huddled together in one corner of the cave, the bodies of five persons, supposed to have been Anglo-Saxons.

The air in the cave was so foul that Allen was almost stifled, and had to hauled up to escape suffocation. When he went down again he made a close examination of the bodies, and found that they were those of a man, women and three children. They were shriveled up to less than half the size of ordinary human beings, and the flesh on their bones was hard as that of mummies. The hair was still on their heads, and the finger nails were perfect and very long. When the bodies were brought to the surface the hair fell off, but in every other respect the bodies have not been affected by the atmosphere.

The cave bore marks of digging on the sides and roof, as though the persons imprisoned had tried to dig their way out. The theory of Mr. Adams and his comrade is that these persons took refuge in the cave hundreds of years ago, and that a land slide or flow of lava from the mountain hermetically sealed its mouth, leaving the prisoners to die horribly of starvation. There was no lava immediately over the mouth of the cave, but Adams passed through a stratum of lava about three feet in thickness in sinking his shaft. The body of the man bore marks on his side as though made with some sharp instrument in an effort to commit suicide, but no weapon or tools of any kind were found in the cave.

It was near this place that the immense lower jaw of a mastodon was discovered by a party of Deadwood explorers and sent to the Smithsonian Institute. None of the settlers or prospectors living in the mountains had any knowlege of the existence of the cavern, and the most thorough inquiry fails to elicit any information as to the identity of the family who were literally entombed alive. The bodies have heretofore been carefully concealed, and since their arrival in St. Paul have been seen by but three persons. There is no doubt of the truth of the story as related.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

Lieutenant Henn, of the yacht Galatea, is wintering at St. Lucia, Indian River, Fla.

Man, Woman or Child attacked with Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Gravel or Urinary Complaints should use the best weapon—Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT, Kidney, Liver, and Bladder Cure. It goes right to the spot. Price 25c, $1.00.

Queen Victoria will buy some of the French crown diamonds soon to be auctioned off.

The Nineteenth Century Club is an organization that will consist of an equal number of men and women. It is hardly to be expected that they will agree on all subjects; but it can surprise no one to learn that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," is unanimously pronounced the most successful remedy extant, for pulmonary consumption, as has been demonstrated in hundreds of cases; it positively arrests this disease and restores health and strength, if administered in its early stages. By druggists.

It is again reported that Mrs. Langtry will marry her devoted admirer in June next.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The youngest type-setter of whom there is any record is the 9-year-old daughter of a New York newspaper man. She does the work well.

The family of Hon. W. B. Hoke, Judge of the Jefferson County, Ky, Court, used St. Jacobs Oil with signal success.

El Mahdi, the popular hippopotamus of the Philadelphia Zoological Garden, died recently of heart disease.

A Woman's Age.

A woman, it is said, is no older than she looks. Many women, however, look double their actual age by reason of those functional disorders which wear upon the nerves and vitality, and which, if unchecked, are liable to change the most robust woman to a weak, broken-down invalid. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will positively cure every irregularity and weakness peculiar to the sex, and requires but a single trial to prove its surpassing merit. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

Frank Stockton writes his funniest stories under the inspiration of neuralgia, it is said.

For the many complaints incidental to cold and severe weather, *Pond's Extract* will be found a welcome and effective remedy. Use it in all cases of Chilblains, Frozen Limbs, Stiffness of the joints, Swollen Face, Chapped Hands and Lips, Roughness of Skin caused by harsh winds, Hoarseness, Asthma, &c. Used internally and externally. *Genuine in Bottles only with Buff Wrappers.*

Joe Howard wants the New York Press Club to add a gymnasium to its present quarters.

A Tribute to American Genius

were the recent awards at Liverpool and Edinburgh of silver medals to Seabury & Johnson, Pharmaceutical Chemists, and proprietors of Benson's Capcine Plasters. These plasters are endorsed by 5,000 physicians and pharmacists as the only reliable external remedy for coughs, colds, rheumatism, &c. Beware of nostrums advertised by quacks.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, is said to be a hopeless invalid, and he will never be able to even return from Florida.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

There are 6,059 saloons in Philadelphia.

Useful and Hurtful Medicines.

There is a certain class of remedies for constipation absolutely useless. These are boluses and potions made in great part of podophyllin, aloes, rhubarb, gamboge, and other worthless ingredients. The damage they do to the stomachs of those who use them is incalculable. They evacuate the bowels, it is true, but always do so violently and profusely, and besides, gripe the bowels. Their effect is to weaken both them and the stomach. Better far to use the agreeable and salutary aperient, Hostetter's Stomach Bittets, the laxative effect of which is never preceded by pain, or accompanied by a convulsive, violent action of the bowels. On the contrary, it invigorates those organs, the stomach and the entire system. As a means of curing and preventing malarial fevers, no medicine can compare with it, and it remedies nervous debility, rheumatism, kidney and bladder inactivity, and other inorganic ailments.

The Hon. George Bancroft is said to get his beard trimmed on the fourth day of every month.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompsor's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Manatora Sato, who travels for a New York dealer in oriental goods, thinks that he is the only Japanese drummer in the United States.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

THE marvelous results of Hood's Sarsaparilla upon all humors and low conditions of the blood prove it the best BLOOD MEDICINE. Such has been the success of this article that nearly every family neighborhoods have been at home in whole the same time. It PURIFIES, vitalizes and enriches the blood, cures dyspepsia, biliousness, and all derangements of the stomach caused by impure blood or a debilitated condition of the nervous system occasioned by excessive mental or physical care labor or dissipation. It eradicates Scrofula and all foul humors, and restores and renovates the whole system. A peculiar point in Hood's Sarsaparilla is that it creates an appetite and builds up and strengthens the system, and proves invaluable as a protection from diseases that originate in changes of the seasons, of climate and of life.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co.: Gentlemen—It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My health has been such that for some years past I have been obliged to take a tonic of some kind in the spring, and have never found anything that hit my wants as your Sarsaparilla. It tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over. Respectfully yours, J. P. THOMPSON, Lowell, Mass., Register of Deeds, Middlesex Co.

Sold by druggists. Price $1 a bottle, or six for $5. C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

BENSON'S BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTER **POROUS PLASTER**

Highest Awards of Medals in Europe and America.

The neatest, quickest, safest and most powerful remedy known for Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, colds in the chest and all aches and pains. Endorsed by 5,000 Physicians and Druggists of the highest repute. Benson's Plasters promptly relieve and cure where other plasters and greasy salves, liniments and lotions, are absolutely useless. Beware of imitations under similar sounding names, such as "Capsicum," "Capucin," "Capsicine," as they are utterly worthless and intended to deceive. ASK FOR BENSON'S AND TAKE NO OTHERS. All druggists. SEABURY & JOHNSON, Proprietors, New York.

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town for

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

Your cigar cases are just the thing, and permit me to say you are the "boss" advertiser. Continue to ship 20,000 "Tansill's Punch" on the 1st and 15th of each month. They are the best goods for the money on this coast.

G. B. CORWIN & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

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"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."

The Original and Only Genuine.

Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us for particulars in *letter* by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co., 2818 Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other.

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HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Shorthand, etc., thoroughly taught by mail. Circulars free. BRYANT'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Buffalo, N. Y.

$5 TO $8 A DAY. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

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Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates. Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*all other Iron medicines do.*

MRS. ELIZABETH BAIRD, 74 Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., says, under date of Dec. 29th, 1884: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and it has been more than a doctor to me, having cured me of the weakness ladies have in life. Also cured me of Liver Complaint, and now my complexion is clear and good. Has also been beneficial to my children."

MRS. LOUISA C. BRAGDON, East Lockport, N. Y., says: "I have suffered untold misery from Female Complaints, and could obtain relief from nothing except Brown's Iron Bitters."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.

PURIFIES AS WELL AS BEAUTIFIES THE SKIN. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 30 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayer, said to a lady of the *haut ton* (a patient): "*As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin Preparations.*" One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.

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☞ Beware of base imitations. $1,000 Reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

DR. KILMER'S HERBAL REMEDIES. HEADACHE. CATARRH. KIDNEY. LIVER. LUNGS. COUGH. CONSUMPTION. BLADDER. LOCATE OUR VITAL ORGANS. Use The REMEDIES for their cure. INDIAN COUGH CURE. OCEAN WEED HEART REMEDY. BRONCHAL. PROMPT PARILLA LIVER PILLS. SWAMP-ROOT KIDNEY & BLADDER CURE. COMPLETE FEMALE REMEDY. LADIES HOME TREATMENT. FEMALE REMEDY (INTERNAL). AUTUMN-LEAF EXT. (LOCAL). U. & O. ANOINTMENT (EXTERNAL). LABORATORY & DISPENSARY BINGHAMTON, N.Y. DR. KILMER & CO., U.S.A. SEND FOR INVALID'S GUIDE TO HEALTH. ONE PACKAGE. U. & O. ANOINTMENT.

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THROAT & LUNG TROUBLES CONQUERED BY SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY

SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE THE CHILDREN'S MEDICINE.

TO KEEP HEALTHY 1. EXERCISE DAILY 2. EAT GOOD FOOD 3. BE CHEERFUL 4. USE SWAYNE'S PILLS.

SWAYNE'S PANACEA PURIFIES SYPHILITIC BLOOD.

LONDON HAIR RESTORER (ENGLISH) DR. SWAYNE & SON SOLE AGENT.

OINTMENT

THE GREAT CURE FOR **ITCHING PILES & SKIN HUMOR**

SYMPTOMS Moisture, intense itching and stinging, most at night—worse by scratching—very distressing. If allowed to continue tumors form which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore.

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT Stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. Sent by mail for 50 cts.

DR. SWAYNE'S MEDICINES OLDEST IN U.S. PREPARED ONLY BY DR. SWAYNE & SON, PHILADELPHIA. SOLD BY Druggists.

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FITS STOPPED FREE *Marvelous success.* Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER *for all* BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. *Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc.* INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. *No Fits after first day's use.* Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.*

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

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OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT CURED AT HOME. NO PAIN. Nervousness, Loss sleep or interference with business. Directions simple. Terms Low. Treatment sent on trial and NO PAY asked until you are benefited. 1,000 Cures in Six Months. Particulars FREE. THE HUMANA REMEDY CO., LAFAYETTE, Ind.

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By using COIT'S ONE-COAT BUGGY PAINT Paint Friday, run it to Church Sunday. Six Fashionable Shades: Black, Maroon, Vermilion, Olive Lake, Brewster and Wagon Greens. No Varnishing necessary. Dries hard with a high Gloss. Tip top for Chairs, Furniture, Baby Carriages, Front Doors, Store Fronts, etc. Will send enough to paint your Buggy upon receipt of One Dollar, and warrant it to wear. Discount to the Trade. COIT & CO., 206 & 208 Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

The Ypsilantian.

THURSDAY, MARCH. 3, 1887.

THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 49. The manufacture, gift, or sale of spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors in this state, except for medical, mechanical, chemical, or scientific purposes is prohibited, and no property rights in such spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors shall be deemed to exist, except the right to manufacture or sell for medical, mechanical, chemical, or scientific purposes, under such restrictions and regulations as may be provided by law. The legislature shall enact laws with suitable penalties for the suppression of the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale or gift of intoxicating liquors, except as herein specified.

FORM OF BALLOT.

"Amendment to the constitution relative to the prohibition of the manufacture, gift, or sale of spirituous, malt or vinous liquors and the right of property therein—Yes;" or,

"Amendment to the constitution relative to the prohibition of the manufacture, gift, or sale of spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors and the right of property therein—No."

THE SALARY AMENDMENT.

ARTICLE IX.

SEC. 1. The judges of the circuit courts shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars; the Governor an annual salary of five thousand dollars; the State treasurer an annual salary of twenty-five hundred do lars; the secretary of State an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars; the commissioner of the land office an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars; the attorney general an annual salary of three thousand dollars; the superintendent of public instruction an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, payable in the same manner as that in which such salaries have heretofore been paid.

FORM OF BALLOT.

"Amendment to the constitution relative to salaries of state officers—Yes;" or,

"Amendment to the constitution relative to salaries of state officers—No."

CIRCUIT COURT AMENDMENT.

ARTICLE VI.

SEC. 6. The State shall be divided into judicial circuits, in each of which the electors thereof shall elect one Circuit Judge, who shall hold his office for the term of six years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. The Legislature may provide for the election of more than one Circuit Judge in the judicial circuit in which the city of Detroit is or may be situated, and in the judicial circuit in which the county of Saginaw is or may be situated, and the Circuit Judge of said circuits, in addition to the salary provided by this Constitution shall receive from their respective counties such additional salary as may from time to time be fixed and determined by the Board of Supervisors of said counties.

FORM OF BALLOT.

"Amendment relative to judicial circuits—Yes;" or,

"Amendment relative to judicial circuits—No."

ELECTION, MONDAY, APRIL 4.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Justices of the Supreme Court,
CHARLES D. LONG of Genesee, full term.
JAMES V. CAMPBELL of Wayne, short term.

For Regents of the University,
CHARLES W. HEBARD of Baraga.
ROGER W. BUTTERFIELD of Kent.

BEWARE of Jackson pork. A butcher of that city has been detected fattening his hogs on the bodies of dead horses that were hauled out for burial.

IF the prohibition amendment passes the city of Detroit will be out of pocket $217,000 from the saloons which will have to be added to the tax levy.—Journal.

Out of whose pockets does that $217-000 now come?

MR. MANLY, Representative from the first District of this county, and a member of the soldiers' home investigating committee, says he thought before commencing the investigation that horrible abuses existed, but that his mind is entirely disabused on that point.

MRS. DRUSE was hanged at Herkimer, N. Y., last Monday, for the murder of her husband. She confessed the crime. Her daughter is serving a life sentence in the Onondaga penitentiary for participation in the murder, which was committed over five years ago, under circumstances of great provocation on his part, and of great brutality on hers.

SENATOR INGALLS of Kansas succeeds Senator Sherman as President pro tem. of the Senate, by election of the body. Senator Sherman's term expires with the Congress, to-morrow, and until the new Senate organizes he will not be a Senator. Therefore it was necessary, to avoid an interregnum in the acting Vice President's office, that he should resign and a hold-over Senator be elected to the place.

MR. SAGENDORPH, chairman of the prohibition state convention, in a harangue to the delegates, animadverted upon the republican party for failure to submit the amendment four years ago, when "the Legislature was more strongly republican than now." This is the Free Press report, and if that paper does not misrepresent the gentleman, he needs to study history. That Legislature and this one were constituted politically as follows:

	1883			1887		
	Senate.	House.	Total.	Senate.	House.	Total.
Republican	19	62	81	24	68	92
Opposition	13	38	51	8	32	40
Majority	6	24	30	16	36	52

BISHOP RICHTER of the Western Michigan Catholic diocese is reported as saying: "We shall simply defy the law if the prohibitory amendment passes." Probably the good Bishop does not mean to declare that he will go into the business of manufacturing and selling intoxicating liquors, in the event of the adoption of the amendment, but that is the only way in which he could defy the law, such acts being the only ones prohibited by it. The amendment does not forbid the use of wine, nor even of gin, for sacramental purposes, so that in that particular nobody's conscience is trampled upon. This ought to relieve all anxiety on that score.

THE action of the Kansas Legislature, in changing the name of St. John county to Logan, illustrates the folly of naming counties after living men—a folly that the Michigan Legislature is in the habit of perpetrating. To many people who would welcome any suitable honor to the person so complimented, there seems an impropriety in this method of conferring honor, and the action which the Kansas legislators have felt impelled to take suggests to what awkward situations it is liable to lead. In our judgment, the naming of St. John county was unwise, and the changing of the name was unwise; and equally the naming of Alger county and Luce county was unwise; and the sooner such precedent is abandoned, the better.

IF the report of Secretary Bayard's contemplated marriage be groundless and malicious, as is declared in Washington despatches, it is an exhibition of most heartless and indecent cruelty; and if it be the work of a woman, as is further alleged, the offense will seem to most people to acquire added wickedness. The name of the woman who could so belie the tender and sympathetic instincts of her sex, should be blazoned everywhere, that she may receive the scorn she merits. Secretary Bayard has suffered peculiar affliction since entering the State Department, in the death of his wife and an adult daughter within a few days of each other; and nobody not wholly heartless and devilish could invade a sacred sorrow like that with the distressing notoriety of such a baseless and malicious report as this female correspondent is said to have made.

THE Detroit Evening Journal utterly misses the meaning of Mr. Dolliver's apt expression in which he spoke of St. John as an organizer of the "Sunday afternoon department of democratic politics." The Journal thinks it a sneer at the religious element in the temperance work. It is nothing of the sort. It is a reference to the practice of a political party holding its campaign meetings on Sunday afternoons, as the so called prohibition party has been in the habit of doing—a practice which seems to the mass of the religious element of the population to be decidedly irreligious. A prominent feature in those meetings has been denunciation of the churches and the clergy as recreant and apostat in not joining the prohibition party; and it is a marvel where the Journal's young man can have been, to so utterly fail in comprehension of Mr. Dolliver's point.

AT the state prohibition convention at Lansing, last week, Noah W. Cheever of Ann Arbor and Lemuel Clute of Ionia were nomitated for Justices of the Supreme court, and David Preston of Detroit and A. B. Cheney of Kent county were named for Regents of the University. If these people could succeed in electing a Supreme Court hostile to prohibition, while the principle is ratified by the popular vote, they would have achieved their highest distinction, and accomplished the purpose for which their leaders seem to strive. Their efforts, whatever they may accomplish, are certainly in that direction, and it is easily conceivable that the combined prohibition sentiment of all the parties might carry the amendment, while at the same time the separate vote of the so-called prohibition party might cause the election of officers hostile to that measure. That would be a brilliant accomplishment for that party, wouldn't it?

IN Mr. Boutelle's speech at the Michigan Club banquet, he gave new emphasis to the inequality of representation north and south, by quoting the figures of the last election. The following, derived from his speech, shows the average number of votes represented by each Congressman in the next House from the states named, as found by the official return of votes cast for and against the successful candidate:

Michigan	34,400	South Carolina	5,540
Maine	32,000	Mississippi	6,600
New Jersey	33,516	Alabama	7,650
Kansas	38,000	Georgia	2,750

In Georgia, the ideal state of the "New South," the several districts make this return:

	Dem. vote.	Opposition.
First district	2,061	17
Second district	2,411	7
Third district	1,704	none
Fifth district	2,999	1
Sixth district	1,722	1
Eighth district	2,322	53
Ninth district	2,355	27
Tenth district	1,944	7

This, they ask us to believe, is the free and untrammeled expression of the people!

IT would be only fair now, for Cleveland to love Gen. Bragg for the enemies he has made. The belligerent little General made what will be regarded as a most savage onslaught upon the mass of the soldier element of the country, in his speech upholding the veto of the dependent pension bill. "Demands of deserters, coffee-coolers and bounty jumpers"; the men in alms houses "were the men who had come from them and who, when they left the army, had lapsed into their old condition"; "it is only the class of gentlemen who hang around the Grand Army posts who crowd themselves in to get $5 a week"; "the confederate soldiers, without hope, are toiling day by day, and exhibiting a thrift, industry and energy never expected of them, while the northern man, the independent, the self reliant, the energetic and the enterprising tags behind into idleness"—these are some of Gen. Bragg's phrases. This is not the rebel General Bragg, as might be supposed—he is dead; but it is Gen. Edward S. Bragg of Wisconsin, who was left out of the next Congress by his discriminating constituents last year. That fact perhaps has some connection with the savage temper he is now in. The vote upon the passage of the bill over the veto was 175 yeas and 125 nays—not the necessary two thirds, and the veto was therefore sustained.

AT Cincinnati, last week, a new national party was launched upon the country. It is called the "Union Labor" party, and its members are called "Commoners." The platform declares the natural and inalinable right of every person to sufficient land for self-support, and demands discriminative taxes against large estates; favors national ownership of railroads and telegraphs; abolition of national banks; *reduction of hours of labor commensurate with the increase of production in labor-saving machinery;* a graduated income tax; election of U. S. Senators by direct popular vote; exclusion of Chinese; and the right to vote irrespective of sex. The clause italicised is certainly a stunner. It is limited to "industrial establishments," whatever they are, and may not extend to the farm hand driving the reaper; but it would require the ax-maker to stop for the day when he has made as many axes as he could once have made on the anvil and grindstone—unless they come in as "labor-saving machinery," in which case the standard of a day's work would have to be sought farther back. It is unnecessary to illustrate this absurdity farther. The platform was adopted with loud acclamation, by a large convention of delegates from all parts of country. We feel thankful to the convention in this state that it left this district unrepresented, in making up the Michigan delegation.

IN its Saturday issue the Detroit Evening News devoted a double-leaded column to the matter of the Supreme Justice nominations, the greater part of which is taken up in dishonest and malicious abuse of Judge Campbell, the republican nominee. It is not, however for the reason that he is the nominee of the republican party that Judge Campbell is now subjected to the venomous hisses of that journalistic snake, but for reasons that never actuate respectable newspapers nor honorable men—personal spite and unreasoning malice. The Free Press, the democratic organ of Michigan, refers to the nomination of Judge Campbell as a first-class one in every respect, and pronounces him a foeman worthy of any party's steel. The News does not deny the claim of unusual legal ability for Judge Campbell, nor does it dare to openly question his integrity and honesty; but after the manner of the crawling reptile, of which it is the counterpart, it seeks to hide the scaly head of personal malice under a hypocritial pretense of interest in behalf of the people, an interest that is as foreign to the recognized character of the sheet and as illy becomes it to represent as would seem the legitimate flag of commerce at the mast of a marauding pirate. The people of Michigan may not be indebted to Judge Campbell so far as honor or pecuniary reward for services rendered may be concerned, but it is due from them, by all precedents of equity and honesty, that the character and reputation, not simply as jurist and judge but as a man of honor and integrity, which all of his life among them has been spent in acquiring and sustaining, shall not be endangered by the unreasoning malice of a sheet that, having been convicted of criminal libel in a court of justice, is now thrown into convulsions of hate when any semblance of the instrument of its branding appears or is suggested.

A CARD.—DR. FLORA H. RUCH, RESIDENCE and office corner of Washington and Ellis streets, near M. E. church. Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

A. FRASER, M. D., HOMEOPATHIST, Pearl street, near Postoffice, Ypsilanti, Mich.

DR. W. R. BARTON, PHYSICIAN AND Surgeon, Huron street, (opposite Mineral Bath House) Ypsilanti, Mich. Calls in city or country will receive prompt attention.

DR. KNICKERBOCKER, PHYSICIAN AND Surgeon, corner of Adams and Emmet Sts., Ypsilanti. Telephone at residence.

DR. JAMES HUESTON, PHYSICIAN AND Surgeon, office and residence on River street, L. D. Norris place. Telephone No. 45.

HEMPHILL, BATCHELDER & CO., BANKers, corner of Congress and Huron streets, Ypsilanti.

LOUGHRIDGE & WILCOX, DEALERS IN Italian and American Marble, Scotch, Irish and American Granite. Fine monuments a specialty. Estimates furnished on building work, flag walks, etc., Washington street.

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Over the Bee Hive,
UNION BLOCK, - CONGRESS ST.
Vitalized Air if desired.

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AT LOWEST PRICES.
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Brick house and 5½ acres fertile land, with good outbuildings, fine water, and plenty of choice fruit; located within city limits. Inquire of J. N. Wallace, or P. W. Ross.

Pure Maple Syrup
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Country Produce of all kinds, at
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—DEALER IN—
DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS,
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Choice Tobacco and Cigars.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and orders answered with care and dispatch. Our stock of Medicines is complete, warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE!
I am now prepared to fill all orders for
Sugar-Cured Hams,
Shoulders and Bacon;
Also Lard of the best quality, in large or small quantities. Our stock of
Groceries
is full and complete, all of which will be sold at the lowest possible figures. The HIGHEST Market Price Paid for
BUTTER AND EGGS,
in Cash or Trade.
N. CORDARY,
Near the Iron Bridge.

Attention, Farmers
Up to the first day of March, every Tenth Pound of my
45c FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO
will be FREE to the purchaser.
It is the BEST TOBACCO for the money that was ever put on the market. Try a pound and if you happen to buy the Tenth Pound, it will cost you nothing.
J. W. EHRMAN,
No. 7 Union Block.
A Complete Line of Cigars, Tobaccos and Pipes always on hand.

Buy Your Groceries
Where you can get the best and Most for your Money!
If you heed this advice, you will leave your orders at
Johnson & Co's
Depot Grocery,
Where you will find a full assortment of Groceries, in all lines, also a full stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Notions, Hardware, Tinware, Woodenware, etc. Goods promptly delivered to any part of the City.
Johnson & Co.,
CROSS STREET DEPOT.

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YPSILANTI, MICH.
We wish to announce that we have too large a stock of Fine
OVERCOATS
For this season of the year, and cannot afford to carry them over; therefore we will
SELL THEM AT COST
TO CLOSE THEM OUT.
We also have a very nice line of Overcoats at $5, $6, $7 and $8, good looking and serviceable.
We have a fine and complete stock of Men's Suits from $5 up.
We have good Boys' Suits, well made and stylish for $3.50.
In NECKWEAR we can discount anything ever shown in Ypsilanti, both in quality and price. We mean business, and all we ask is that you can and see for yourself.
ALBAN & JOHNSON.

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No. 27 Congress Street.
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware
GOLD PENS, OPTICAL GOODS, Etc.
New styles, original designs, elegant and appropriate for every one. The finest goods at the lowest possible prices. Everybody come whether you purchase or not.
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To look for what you may want in the Jewelry line.

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The very best of every thing, dispensed by one who never makes a mistake, is what
FRANK SMITH
offers to the public, and at PRICES always as low as such goods can de afforded. Please remember that
ALBUMS, FANCY GOODS AND TOYS
are to be had for a few days at prices so low you will purchase if you look at tnem, for the stock must be reduced.
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IF YOU NEED ANYTHING.

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y. 345-96

The First Sign

Of failing health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

Failing Health.

Ten years ago my health began to fail. I was troubled with a distressing Cough, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervousness. I tried various remedies prescribed by different physicians, but became so weak that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. My friends recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now as healthy and strong as ever.—Mrs. E. L. Williams, Alexandria, Minn.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alterative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded.—W. F. Fowler, D. D. S., M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

Dyspepsia Cured.

It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my headache disappeared, and my stomach performed its duties more perfectly. To-day my health is completely restored.—Mary Harley, Springfield, Mass.

I have been greatly benefited by the prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, and vitalizes the blood. It is, without doubt, the most reliable blood purifier yet discovered.—H. D. Johnson, 383 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5.

SULPHUR BITTERS

The Best and Purest Medicine EVER MADE.

It will drive the Humor from your system, and make your skin clean and smooth. Those Pimples and Blotches which mar your beauty are caused by impure blood, and can be removed in a short time, if you are wise and use the great bloodpurifier, SULPHUR BITTERS. Why suffer with Boils? Why lay awake with that terrible Headache? Why have with that terrible Rheumatism? What loss on that bed of pain makes you tremble so? Your nerves are all unstrung and need a gentle soothing tonic to assist nature to repair the damage which your excesses have caused. Sulphur Bitters is not a cheap Rum or poor Whiskey drink to be taken by the glass like other preparations which stimulate only TO DESTROY. If you have failed to receive any benefit from other medicines or doctors, do not despair. Use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will cure you where all others fail. No person can remain long sick who uses SULPHUR Bitters. The Dose is small—only a tea spoonful. It is the best and cheapest medicine. Try it, and you will be satisfied. Get it of your Druggist. DON'T WAIT. GET IT AT ONCE. If you are suffering from Kidney Disease, and wish to live to old age, use SULPHUR BITTERS. They never fail to cure.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published?

IMPORTANT TO HORSE OWNERS

The Great French Veterinary Remedy for past Twenty Years.

Recommended and Used by the Best Veterinary Surgeons of this country.

COMBAULT'S

CAUSTIC BALSAM.

Prepared exclusively by J. E. COMBAULT, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to French Government Stud.

Supersedes all Cautery or Firing.

Impossible to Produce any Scar or Blemish.

For Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, all Skin Diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria, Pinkeye, all Lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other Bony Tumors. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure.

It has been tried as a **Human Remedy** for Rheumatism, Sprains, &c., &c., with very satisfactory results.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of **CAUSTIC BALSAM** sold is **warranted** to give satisfaction. Price **$1.50** per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, **charges paid**, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, &c. Address

LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO., Cleveland, O.

PROF. RUPERT

The Great Rupture Specialist of Detroit, will be at the Park Hotel, Monroe, March 7; Central Hotel, Adrian, March 9; Keefer House, Hillsdale, March 11; Hurd House, Jackson, March 14; Cook House, Ann Arbor, March 16; Commercial Hotel, Howell, March 18, 1887. Come and see him. Consultation free. 390
Profs. H. P. Rupert and Jno. W. Conaway.

The Ypsilantian.

BURNS' ANNIVERSARY.

January Twenty-fifth.

Sing Scotia an the twenty-fift,
Muster the clans wi' a' your micht,
Get a' your songs and speeches richt,
Grand glad and gay,
In ilka hame fra morn ta nicht
An his natal day.

Ye speakers gie us your very best
For him who sang o'er a' the rest,
Then eat your haggis wi' a zest
And mutual mirth
In every land fram east ta west
O'er a' the earth.

Aye sing the Bard o' bonnie Doon
As sweet's a sunny day in June,
As charming as a rose in bloom,
Hearts true and light;
As grand's a soaring Lavrock's tune
In pure delight.

Who would forget his native isle—
The bonnie lad that was born in Kyle,
His couthy lines and canty style,
When far fra hame,
How he cheers us at our daily toil
Wi' his sweet song.

While Ayr goes singing to the sea,
With fragrant bloom on the hawthorn tree,
And daises deck the flowery lea,
And primrose know,
We think of his harmonious glee,
Holding the plow.

And how he wrote beside the ingle
Of her who made his heart strings tingle,
Who first made his sweet rhyms to jingle
Wi' her pawky een,
And love and joy and mirth did mingle
For his sonsie queen.

Saturday night in the cotter's hame
Wee toddlers meeting him glad and strong,
The bible lesson and sacred song
With prayer and praise,
For a life on earth, pure, good and long
And in future days.

And how Tam rode in the roaring blast
When thunder rolled and lightnings flashed,
And as old Alloway kirk he passed
Witches danced like fun,
The muckle deil hetched and blew sa fast
The rafters rung.

Last summer, by Avon's banks in bloom,
Fourteen thousand went to Shakspeare's tomb,
But thirty thousand heard the Lavrock's tune,
High, sweet, and clear
Over Burns' cottage and bonnie Doon
From far and near.

WM. LAMBIE.

Does Peppermint Pay?

In reading some articles going the rounds of the paper in regard to the raising of mint, I thought I would like to give your readers my experience in raising mint.

In the year of 1885, a friend of mine who came from Lyons, Wayne county, New York, the great centre of mint culture of the world, told me I had as good soil for raising mint as any in the world. It is a clay loam, quite a heavy soil. Influenced by his statement of how much oil could be produced from an acre of land I was induced to set out five acres of land to mint. I took a clover sod, turned it over about the fifth of May and planted it to mint. Below is an accurate account of my experience:

To 100 square roods of roots	$25 00
Digging and drawing roots	15 00
Plowing and planting	29 50
Cultivating and hoeing	45 50
Mowing 5 acres	10 00
Drawing mint to still	10 00
Paid for distilling	25 00
Total expenditure	$160 00

So you see the expense of producing five acres of peppermint was $160. I had nine miles to go to dig my roots, and, of course, I had the same distance to draw them. I was a green hand at the business—had seen but a few fields of mint in my life; and there was no still nearer than seven miles for me to get the oil extracted from the herb. I produced from the above five acres, 100 pounds of oil, which I sold at $3 10 per pound, realizing $310 for the product of my five acres of mint, leaving me a profit of $150. In 1886, I set out 15 acres of mint, and with the knowledge I obtained the previous year, I reduced my expense one-third in setting and cultivating. From the 15 acres the past year, notwithstanding one of the dryest seasons on record, I succeeded in raising 180 pounds of oil, (now worth $3.00 per pound), from the 15 acres.

Now, brother farmers, is there not something beside the eternal round of sheep, wool and wheat that we are satisfied does not pay the cost of production when we come to dive into the lank depths of our empty purse about tax time, which, as business men, we should give our attention. If we become satisfied that there is more money in some other branch of farming than that taught us by our fathers, as intelligent and progressive farmers, we should give it our earnest attention.

SOLON GOODELL.

RICE'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL!

Cor. Bates and Congress Streets,

DETROIT, MICH.

Rates from $1 to $1.50 per day.

Just remodeled and refitted and put in first-class condition. The best house in America for the money.

J. D. RICE, Proprietor.
R. C. SPRAGUE, Clerk.

TRADE **Ohio Improved Chesters** MARK

Warranted **cholera proof.** *Express prepaid.* Wins 1st prizes in the States and Foreign Countries. **2 weighed 2806 lbs.** Send for description and price of these famous hogs, also fowls. THE L. B. SILVER CO., Cleveland, O.

If these hogs are really cholera proof as guaranteed, have we not the solution to the problem, "How to banish hog cholera!" Write for particulars, and investigate; also mention this paper. 37481

SEEDS!

GRASS, CLOVER & VEGETABLE;

White, Red, Alsike and Alfalfa Clovers; Timothy, Red Top, Blue, Orchard, Millet, Hungarian and Lawn Grasses.

Sample of the celebrated Alfalfa or French Clover mailed for 10 cents.

GEO. W. HILL, Detroit, Mich.
Write for Price List, **FREE.**

Brewster's Pat. Rein Holder

Your lines are where you put them—not under horses' feet. One Agent sold 12 doz. in 5 days; one dealer sold 3 doz. in 15 days. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Write for terms.

E. E. BREWSTER, Holly, Mich.

VIEWS OF BUILDINGS — U.S. ENGRAVING CO. DETROIT MICH. — HEADINGS MACHINERY — FINE BOOK WORK — LABELS POSTERS

High Prices for Pictures.

Philadelphia Press Interview.

"Talking of pictures, I hear one of the

Almost miraculous are some of the cures accomplished by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In the case of R. L. King, Richmond, Va., who suffered for 47 years with an aggravated form of scrofula, Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected astonishing results.

your merchants has paid $25,000 for

A purgative medicine should possess tonic and curative, as well as cathartic properties. This combination of ingredients may be found in Ayer's Pills. They strengthen and stimulate the bowels, causing natural action.

Munkacsy's "Christ Before Pilate."

We invite those of our readers who are interested in hog raising to give their careful attention to the advertisement of the L. B. Silver Co. They may have implicit confidence in dealing with these gentlemen as the breed which they make a specialty of possesses all the good qualities that they claim for it. Write to them.

That's a big lot of money, isn't it? The

Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. For sale by R. C. Coy. x

next highest price to that ever paid for

Croup, whooping cough and bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by R. C. Coy y

a modern picture, I beleive, was $75,000,

For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. For sale by R. C. Coy. x

which Agnew, the great London picture

That hacking cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. For sale by R. C. Coy. x

dealer, gave Holman Hunt for his

Will you suffer with dyspepsia and liver complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by R. C. Coy: x

'Shadow of the Cross,' another religous

Sleepless nights, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale by R. C. Coy. x

subject. Agnew satisfied himself for

Catarrh cured, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. For sale by R. C. Coy. x

the price he had paid by exhibiting the

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for constipation, loss of appetite, dizziness, and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. For sale by R. C. Coy. x

picture on Bond street, and when he had

De Santos' California Fruit Tonic is recommended by the medical profession for general debility and lack of vitality and nervous prostration. It is a powerful remedy for Malarial Fever and Ague, Swamp Fever, Dumb Ague and all blood diseases. b

obtained all the money he could get out

To keep the blood pure and digestion and bowels well regulated, be careful of your diet, do not use Rum or Tobacco. Take a few doses of De Santos' California Fruit Tonic. The finest regulator in the world. b

of it in that way sold it to another

Young or middle aged men or women suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, should take De Santos' California Fruit Tonic. Never known to fail to relieve the worst afflicted. b

dealer for half of the original sum he

Home rule for Ireland is simply a question of time and it is only a question of time when a neglected Cough will lead to Consumption. We guarantee that the timely administration of Van Wert's Balsam will stop any Cough. For sale by A. D. Morford. Samples free.

Van Wert's Pills are very thorough in operation. Van Wert's Golden Balm cures Catarrh without irritation. ii

had given himself. The second dealer

Jeffersonian simplicity can be practiced by using Van Wert's Balsam for all Throat and Lung diseases, as it will save unnecessary doctors' bills. For sale by A D Morford, Ypsilanti, Mich. Samples free.

Van Wert's Pills are free from injurious substances. Van Wert's Golden Balm will cure Catarrhal Headaches ii

could not get rid of it, and so presented

The bloodthirsty anarchists are foes to the health of our political institutions, but Coughs and Colds are greater foes to bodily health. Van Wert's Balsam will certainly cure all Coughs. For sale by A. D. Morford.

Van Wert's Pills are very mild in action. Van Wert's Golden Balm is agreeable to use. ii

it to the Manchester gallery of fine arts

For 25 cents get Kemp's Liver Pills for Torpid Liver, for Constipation, for the Complexion. Frank Smith. 1

where I saw it a few years ago. When

We are positive that Kemp's Sarsaparilla will cleanse and purify the blood and tone up the system. We have the confidence to guarantee it. Price $1.00 per bottle. Frank Smith. 1

the picture was in Bond street the room

The homliest man in Ypsilanti as well as the handsomest and others call at our store and get *free*, a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It cures acute and chronic coughs. Price 50 cents and $1. Frank Smith. 1

in which it stood was lined with black

"I tried everything, without relief, but Kemp's Pile Suppositories cured me." So writes A. G. Rose, New London, Conn. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Frank Smith. 1

velvet. There was no light, except

What True Merit Will Do.

The unprecedented sale of Boschee's German Syrup within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by physicians, as it does not dry up a Cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these ts.fac It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75 cts., large bottles. ee

that thrown on the picture, and people

A CAPTAIN'S FORTUNATE DISCOVERY.—Capt. Coleman, schr. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner. Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at Frank Smith's Drug Store. 4

came and went without speaking above a whisper, so impressive was the whole effect. But in Manchester it was put in a cellar with the daylight streaming

Beware of Swindlers.

We have exposed, during the last year, many swindlers who advertise, under the name of medicine, vile compounds which only increase human suffering. To all who need a pure medicine and blood purifier, we can honestly recommend Sulphur Bitters.—Editor Sun. 785

in from all sides, and I could hardly

RENEWS HER YOUTH.—Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c. at Smith's Drug Store. 4

belive it was the same painting."

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.—The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positivly cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Frank Smith.

P. H. Devoe, Congress street, south side, headquarters for choice apples, potatoes, rolled oats, granulated corn meal, Graham and buckwheat flour.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of execution, issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in chancery, to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Charles G. Wheeler, Eliza J. Wheeler, Aaron R. Wheeler, Sallie J. Wheeler and Abysinia N. Kelsey, I did, on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1885, levy upon and seize all the right, title and interest of Charles G. Wheeler, Eliza J. Wheeler, Aaron R. Wheeler, Sallie J. Wheeler and Abysinia N Kelsey, the above named defendants in said execution, in and to the following described real estate: Situate in the Township of York, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, and described as follows, viz: The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section fourteen, and the east fifty acres of the east half of the southeast quarter of section thirteen, excepting therefrom the north ten acres of the west one-third of said fifty acre parcel. All of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder as the law directs, at the southerly front door of the Court house, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said County, that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw is held, on Saturday the 26th day of March next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated, Feb. 9th, 1887.

WILLIAM WALSH, Sheriff.
By GEORGE PALMER, Deputy Sheriff. 37076

MORTGAGE SALE.—DEFAULT HAVING been made in the conditions of a mortgage, executed by Willis Sprague and Annie Sprague to Eugene M. Childs, dated November, 17th, 1883, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, in liber 62 of mortgages, on page 623, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, for principal interest and attorneys fees, as provided for in said mortgage, one hundred forty-seven dollars and fifty cents. Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the 14th day of May next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at the southerly front door of the court house, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said County, to satisfy the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage and all legal costs to wit: That certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Augusta, county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, and described as beginning in the west line of section twenty-two, at a point forty rods north of the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of said section; thence running east ninety-eight rods; thence north one hundred and two rods, four feet and eight inches; thence west seventeen rods; thence north seventeen rods, twelve feet and ten inches; thence west one rod; thence south sixty rods; thence west eighty rods; thence south sixty rods to the place of beginning.

Dated, February 17th, 1887.

EUGENE M. CHILDS, Mortgagee.
D. C. GRIFFEN, Attorney for Mortgagee. 37284

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.—BY A MORTgage bearing date the second day of November, eighteen hundred eighty-three, and recorded April 5th, 1884, at 12 o'clock M, in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, in Liber 65 of Mortgages on page 124, Edward N. Prince duly mortgaged to Isaac N. Conklin "All that piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Ypsilanti, county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, known and described as Lot number fifty six of the original plat of the village (now city) of Ypsilanti, and on the corner of Adams and Woodward streets, and is the same conveyed to said Prince by Nathaniel H. Ellis by deed bearing date the second day of May, A. D. 1883." The said mortgage has been duly assigned by the administrators of said Isaac N. Conklin, deceased, to Helen C. Swift. The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is one hundred twenty-six dollars and forty seven cents. Default having occurred in a condition of said mortgage, by which the power of sale contained therein has become operative, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt thereby secured, or any part thereof. Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the twenty-first day of May, A. D. 1887, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the east front door of the court house in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county.

Dated, February 24th, 1887.

HELEN C. SWIFT, Assignee.
T. NINDE, Attorney. 37385.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.—BY A MORTgage bearing date the twentieth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, and recorded on the twenty-fifth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, in liber 45 of mortgages on page 665, Patrick Dougherty and Mary Dougherty, his wife, mortgaged to Isaac N. Conklin "All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the city of Ypsilanti, county of Washtenaw and state of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot number five hundred seventy-two (572) in Norris, Follott, Joslyn and Skinner's addition to the village (now city) of Ypsilanti, running thence southerly alone the east line of an alley, fifteen rods and ten feet to the north line of an alley; thence east along said north line six rods; thence north easterly on a line parallel with the east line of said first mentioned alley to the south line of Forest Avenue thence west to the place of beginning." The said mortgage was afterwards duly assigned by the administrators of said Isaac N. Conklin, deceased, to Helen C. Swift. The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is three hundred and sixty five dollars. Default having occurred in a condition of said mortgage by which the power of sale contained therein has become operative and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the twenty-first day of May, A. D. 1887, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the east front door of the court house in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county.

Dated, February 24, 1887.

HELEN C. SWIFT, Assignee.
T. NINDE, Attorney. 37385

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY A MORTGAGE bearing date the 9th day of January, A. D. 1867, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Washtenaw county, Michigan, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1867, at one o'clock and 30 minutes p. m., in liber 37 of mortgages on page 296, Frances G. Batwell of the city of Ypsilanti, county and state aforesaid, duly mortgaged to Lucinda P. Marshall, formerly Miller, of the same place, "All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Ypsilanti, county of Washtenaw and state of Michigan, known and described as follows, namely: Village lot number one hundred sixty-seven (167) and sixteen feet off the south side of village lot number one hundred sixty-eight (168) according to the recorded plat of the village (now city) of Ypsilanti; the last named parcel being a strip of land sixteen feet wide off the south side of said last named lot." Said mortgage is now due and the amount claimed to be due thereon at the date of this notice is the sum of eleven hundred forty-eight and ninety-seven hundredths dollars, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage, or any part thereof; therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the same will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein (and above) described, with interest, costs and expenses of said sale, at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the south front door of the court house in the city of Ann Arbor, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, on Saturday the 21st day of May, 1887, at nine o'clock and thirty minutes in the forenoon of said day.

Dated, February 23, 1887. 37385

LUCINDA P. MILLER, Mortgagee.
ALLEN & MCCORKLE, Att'ys for Mortgagee.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

No Ammonia. Lime. Alum or Phosphates.

SCENE IN FRANCE GATHERING GRAPES FOR MAKING CREAM OF TARTAR FOR DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

By reason of its central position, close relation to principal lines East of Chicago and continuous lines at terminal points West, Northwest and Southwest—is the only true middle-link in that transcontinental system which invites and facilitates travel and traffic in either direction between the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Rock Island main line and branches include Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianola, Winterset, Atlantic, Knoxville, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Centre and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, St. Joseph, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown in Dakota, and hundreds of intermediate cities, towns and villages.

THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

Guarantees Speed, Comfort and Safety to those who travel over it. Its roadbed is thoroughly ballasted. Its track is of heavy steel. Its bridges are solid structures of stone and iron. Its rolling stock is perfect as human skill can make it. It has all the safety appliances that mechanical genius has invented and experience proved valuable. Its practical operation is conservative and methodical—its discipline strict and exacting. The luxury of its passenger accommodations is unequaled in the West—unsurpassed in the world.

ALL EXPRESS TRAINS between Chicago and the Missouri River consist of comfortable DAY COACHES, magnificent PULLMAN PALACE PARLOR and SLEEPING CARS, elegant DINING CARS providing excellent meals, and—between Chicago, St. Joseph, Atchison and Kansas City—restful RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

THE FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE

Is the direct, favorite line between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul. Over this route solid Fast Express Trains run daily to the summer resorts, picturesque localities and hunting and fishing grounds of Iowa and Minnesota. The rich wheat fields and grazing lands of interior Dakota are reached via Watertown.

A short desirable route, via Seneca and Kankakee, offers superior inducements to travelers between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul and intermediate points.

All classes of patrons, especially families, ladies and children, receive from officials and employes of Rock Island trains protection, respectful courtesy and kindly attention.

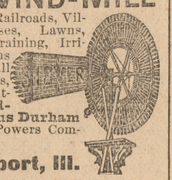
For Tickets, Maps, Folders—obtainable at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada—or any desired information, address,

R. R. CABLE, Pres't & Gen'l M'g'r, Chicago. E. ST. JOHN, Ass't Gen'l M'g'r, Chicago. E. A. HOLBROOK, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt., Chicago.

RELIABLE STOVER IMPROVED WIND-MILL

Daisy Grinding Mill

Suited to the wants of farmers with steam engines, horse-powers, and geared wind-mills. We also make **French Buhr Mills** which embody new and desirable features never before shown.



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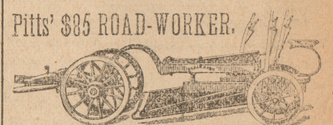

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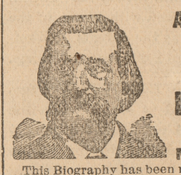

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE AUTHORIZED LIFE OF LOGAN

with introduction by

MRS. LOGAN.

This Biography has been more that two years in preparation. Gen. Logan himself furnished the data to the author, **Geo. Francis Dawson**, his intimate friend and associate; and before his death he read all but the closing chapters of the work and gave it his unqualified endorsement. Mrs. Logan states this in the introduction. **A million admirers** of the dead Chieftain **want this thrilling story of his great career** in peace and war. Splendidly illustrated with portraits and battle scenes. Send quick $1 for outfit and get choice of territory. Address

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THE YPSILANTIAN.

YPSILANTI, - MICH.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1887.

THE President has approved the act for the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi river near Dubuque, Ia.

THE MARDI-GRAS festivities attracted sixty thousand strangers to New Orleans. The king of the carnival appeared as Saladin.

A CALL for $10,000,000 in 3 per cent. bonds was issued last week by the treasury department. Principal and interest will be paid at once.

REV. THOMAS E. GREEN, of Chicago, who last year resigned from a Presbyterian pulpit, was lately ordained priest at St. Andrew's church, in that city, by Bishop Seymour.

THE editor of a Berlin newspaper was sent to prison for a month for printing the false statement that the Czar shot the military attache of the German legation at St. Petersburg.

THE American residents of the City of Mexico, joined by one hundred tourists, celebrated Washington's birthday by a picnic, and contributed freely toward the proposed American hospital.

REV. E. S. THOMAS, who has been elected an assistant bishop of the Episcopal diocese, of Kansas, is rector of the largest Episcopal church in St. Paul, Minn. He is said to be a man of great ability.

MR. BRUECKNER, an inventor of a number of patents on mining machinery in use all over the world, from which he received considerable royalties, died in the street at Salt Lake, Utah, two weeks ago, of heart disease.

THE secretary of the Colorado department of the Grand Army of the Republic says that "the country can never repay in dollars and cents the disabled soldiers or those whose health was impaired in actual service."

DR. E. SCHMIDT VON TAVERNA, Counselor of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy at Berlin, has been appointed Austrian Minister at Washington in the place of Baron von Schaefer, who has for some time been absent on leave.

QUEEN VICTORIA has asked Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, to convey to the people her warmest thanks and deep appreciation of their loyalty to herself as manifested by their celebrations in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of her accession to the throne.

A CONFERENCE of the Conservative party was held lately at the British Foreign Office. Premier Salisbury predicted a long lease of official life for the Tories. He hoped that the Government, after the rules of procedure in the House of Commons had been reformed, would be able to deal with the question of local government in Ireland and with other measures.

THE appraised value of all the coffee imported for the year ending June 30, 1886, was $42,675,600, and of the tea $15,770,827. For tax alone on our chewing and smoking there was expended over $36,000,000, and for the articles themselves, exclusive of the tax, about $145,000,000. These facts and figures would seem to justify the claim that tobacco has become to our people as great a necessary as tea and coffee.

THE production of gold during 1886 exceeded that of any previous year since 1880, and almost equaled the production of that year. This amounted to $35,000,000 in 1886, against $31,800,000 in 1885, an increase of over $3,000,000. The production of silver, as nearly as can be ascertained, was $9,95,930. The amount of gold bullion imported into the United States was $17,917,518 and the exports $27,862,6 7.

MRS. ANNA LONGSHORE POTTS, M. D., an American doctoress, has been lecturing with great success in England for the last year. Her lectures have been addressed to women, and have been highly praised by the English press. In Cork, however, "a number of medical students forced an entrance into the hall, exploded squibs, and hissed and hooted the lecture," says the cable, driving the lady from the hall, after smashing her models.

THE change to Western attire is said to have had a bad effect on the demeanor of the Japanese maiden in public. She used to be shy and unaffected; now, since she has adopted the banged hair and pullback of the American girl, she is accused of flirting and self-consciousness. No doubt this is the transition period in Japan, which will be followed with some of the advantages as well as the defects of Western civilization.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A MEETING of the Inland Daily Press Association occurred at Chicago on the 22d of February. A permanent organization was effected and the following officers elected. E. A. Nattinger, Times, Ottawa, President; R. M. Woods, Republican, Joliet, Vice-President for Illinois; W. E. Roseford, Argus-News, Crawfordsville, Vice-President for Indiana; H. F. Bliss, Gazette, Janesville, Vice-President for Wisconsin; J. W. Fornof, Free Press, Streator, Ill., Secretary and Treasurer Another meeting will be held March 22.

THE New York Herald calls attention to the growth of the speed development in navies during the last quarter of a century. From 1859 to 1875 fourteen knots were considered the highest possible speed for vessels of the larger kind, between eight and thirteen for the smaller classes of unarmored ships, and from fifteen to sixteen and a half for the fast cruisers. Last year Italian armored vessels of over 13,000 tons displacement made eighteen knots, and the Japanese cruiser Naniwa Kan twenty. The torpedo-boats which in 1873 sailed fourteen have now made twenty-five. It is an era of fast war vessels, and it is not too much to claim that the nation which can produce the fastest yachts and clippers will also turn out the fastest armed cruisers if its builders are not hampered by the naval authorities,

A MURDERESS HANGED.

A Big Fire Among the Shipping in New York—A Civil Service Commissioner in Trouble, Etc.

Five Hundred Lives Lost—A Terrible Explosion—Powderly Denounced by Socialists.

Latest Congressional, Legislative and General Eastern, Western, Southern and Foreign News.

A Woman Hanged.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Mar. 1.—Precisely at 12 o'clock yesterday the trap was sprung and Mrs. Roxalana Druse convicted of one of the most brutal murders on record, was hanged. She was attended by Rev. Dr. Powell, her counsel H. Dwight Luce, and Chaplain Durston. Mrs. Druse and Dr. Powell knelt under the scaffold, she holding in her hand a bouquet given by her daughter on Sunday, and closed her eyes While Dr. Powell offered prayer. The execution was witnessed by about 25 persons, besides the officials and a detachment of sixty-four Mohawk Guards.

The murder for which Mrs. Roxalana Druse has suffered the death penalty is one of the most atrocious on record. She and her daughter, who has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life, conspired to murder their husband and father. The daughter threw a rope around Mr. Druse's neck, while the mother hacked him to pieces with an ax. In spite of this cold-blooded brutality the usual number of female cranks, ever conspicuous on such occasions, sought to save her from her just doom. The courts were appealed to in vain, the insanity dodge was unsuccessfully attempted, and Gov. Hill was approached without result. Even the legislature was tried, but fruitlessly, an abortive attempt to railroad a bill through it having retroactive force, to the effect that murderous females should not suffer the death penalty.

A $400,000 Conflagration.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Fire broke out yesterday on pier 37 North river, owned by the Morgan Line Steamship company and used as a discharging pier for freight. The total loss will be between $350,000 and $400,000. The fire originated on board the lighter Lorena, which was moored at the extreme end of the dock. By the time the firemen arrived the pier was ablaze. On the north side of the pier was the steamer Lone Star, and on the south side was the steamer City of New York. Between the Stonington pier on the south side and the Guion line pier on the north side there was moored eight lighters loaded with cotton. The wind was blowing a furious gale, and as the cotton on the pier caught fire the smoke filled the streets and it was impossible to see any distance. The blaze beat down on the steamer Lone Star, and it was only a few minutes before she was afire. The fire-patrol boat made several attempts to get the steamer out from the fire. It was low tide and she was grounded. Three tugs helped the patrol, and at last the Lone Star was towed out into the river. She is almost totally distroyed. She cost $225,000. The loss on her will probably be about $100,000.

A Civil Service Commissioner in Trouble.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 1.—Civil-Service Commissioner Alfred P. Edgerton was sued yesterday by the administrator of the late Anna C. Ketchum, of Stamford, Conn., for $12,000 and an accounting for money entrusted to him by Mrs. Ketchum. The administrator says that Mrs. Ketchum, an aged woman, relying implicitly on Mr. Edgerton took no receipts of indebtedness from him.

Five Hundred Lives Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 1.—The steamer Gaelic, which arrived yesterday from Hong Kong, via Honolulu, reports another break of lava from Mauna Loa. All the craters were in great activity when the steamer left Honolulu.

A Chinese junk, from Hainan to Siam, was wrecked off the Socotra coast. Out of the 600 passengers and crew aboard, only six are known to have escaped.

Instantly Blown to Pieces.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—About 5:20 o'clock Saturday evening two men were killed without a moment's warning. They were Augustus Meinger and Clarence W. Low, respectively engineer and fireman of the Momence passenger accommodation train of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad, which left Dearborn station at 5:15 o'clock. The train consisted of locomotive, one baggage-car, and five coaches. A large number of passengers were on board. The Taylor street crossing had been passed but a few feet when the boiler of the engine exploded. For a few minutes all was confusion. The train seemed enveloped in clouds of escaping steam and the passengers were panic-stricken. Pedestrians flocked to the scene and aided the train's crew in ascertaining the extent of the disaster. A brief search revealed the headless body of the engineer lying in the middle of Fourth avenue, about 100 feet north of Taylor street and fully 250 feet from the spot were the explosion occurred. The remains were shockingly mangled. The body of Low was discovered on Dearborn street, about three hundred feet from the engine, whither it had been thrown in a northeasterly direction. The face and front portion of the head had been torn away, leaving the back part only attached to the trunk. Of the locomotive nothing whatever remained with the exception of the boiler, to which a few pieces of twisted iron were attached, and also two large wheels. The force of the explosion seemed to have been backward and somewhat to the sides. The driving-wheels of the engine were blown entirely through a box freight car standing 40 feet away on the western track and immediately opposite the engine. One piece of the boiler, weighing about twenty-five hundred pounds, was hurled a distance of three hundred feet, where it lodged on the sidewalk in front of a saloon, completely tearing out one of the front windows. Houses for one block in each direction were struck by pieces of flying iron. One piece of iron weighing 150 pounds was thrown 200 feet into the middle of Fourth avenue. Fortunately, and almost miraculously, no one was injured by the flying debris.

Augustus Meinger was 45 years old, and lived in Momence, Ill., where he leaves a wife and two children. Clarence M. Low also resided in Momence. He leaves a young wife, whom he married a few months ago. Meinger was a member of the Royal Arcanum, and both men belonged to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Powderly Denounced by Socialists.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Central Labor union adopted last night, without a dissenting voice, resolutions denouncing T. V. Powderly for his refusal to countenance any official expressions of sympathy for the eight anarchists now under sentence of death at Chicago. The resolution says that his action in the matter is unjust, despotic, and unworthy of the leader of the great order of the Knights of Labor.

Fatal Fall of an Iron Roof.

CLEVELAND, O., March 1.—Isaac Edwards was killed yesterday and Martin Henderson, Mike Tuepner, Joseph Miller, John Pesh, John Jacobs, S. P. Pierce, Stephen Megash, and Patrick Patton were injured by the fall of the roof of the charging department in the Bessemer steel works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill company. Eight other men were slightly injured. It will cost $10,000 to replace the iron roof.

Robbed in a Pullman Sleeper.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 1.—"Sig" Cohen, the Chicago book-maker, was robbed of $100 in money and $3,000 worth of diamonds in a Pullman sleeper on the Iron Mountain road on his way from Memphis to Chicago. Upon retiring Mr. Cohen placed his case of diamonds in an inner pocket of his coat, which he hung up in his berth. When dressing yesterday morning he discovered that he had been robbed of the diamonds and of $100 in money.

Gone up in Smoke.

At Peoria, Illinois, the residence of Major Charles Qualman was destroyed by fire, which originated at the steam heating apparatus in the basement. The loss is about $10,000 on the house, and the insurance $6,000. Most of the furniture was saved, but many valuable works of art were ruined by water and smoke. A fire at Morristown, Tenn., Monday night destroyed the business houses of Bewley & Hill, Corrigan & Roberts, and of J. C. Cummings. Loss $15,000; insurance small,

$200,000 Fire—Other Fires.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Feb. 28.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon fire broke out in D. Dubach & Co.'s lumber yard. A strong wind spread the flames with great rapidity and communicated with the lumber yard of Herreman & Curd adjoining. Eight blocks of closely piled lumber, five Missouri Pacific box cars and two St. Louis & Hannibal cars were burned. Dubach & Co., estimate their loss at $150,000; light insurance. Herreman & Curd's loss is $50,000. They are fully insured. Several business blocks, including three of the finest blocks in Richland Center, Wis., were burned Saturday night. The loss will not be less than $40,000; insurance about $16,000. The Mariposa rice mill and an adjacent building at New Orleans were burned Saturday. Loss $35,000.

Carried away by Floating Trees.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 28—Two large trees floating down the Monongahela river yesterday afternoon struck eleven loaded coal barges and three empty ones, cutting the mooring lines. The entire fleet, with three pumpers named John Kelly, John Marker, and James Henderson, who were at work on the barges, started down the Ohio river and had not been heard from at midnight. Several steamers are in pursuit, however, and it is thought the men will be rescued and some of the barges saved. The eleven barges contained 1,500,000 bushels of coal, valued at $14,400.

Big Blazes.

The six story iron front and side warehouse of Darby & Co.'s candy manufactory in Baltimore, Md., was burned Friday morning and several hundred persons were thrown out of employment. Losses $200,000. At Nebraska City, Neb., Robert Hawke's general store, and the Masonic and Old Feliows block were burned and nine firemen crushed beneath falling walls, two of them fatally. Losses $175,000.

No Verdict in the Trial of Dillon O'Brien and Others.

DUBLIN, Feb. 25.—On the resumption yesterday morning of the trial of Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Redmond, and others for their connection with the "plan of campaign" Judge Murphy continued his charge to the jury. He said that if the jury believed that the traversers had united in agreeing to urge the people to do what the indictment alleged, the traversers had acted unlawfully. The judge then concluded his charge and the jury retired to consider their verdict. After a short absence from the court room they returned and reported that they were not able to agree upon a verdict.

News of Strikers.

At Elizabethport, N. J., strikers dangerously beat and cut three men on Thursday night. At Cleveland, O., seven hundred employes of the American Wire Works have struck for an advance of 10 per cent. The Trade Assembly of delegates from all unions in Essex county, N. J., have condemned the acts of district No. 49 of New York for their action in the late strikes, and the strike of the coopers in the latter city has proved a failure. The warring organizations of laboring men at Mingo Junction, Pa., are quiet. No part of the mill is working.

The British House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—In the house of commons last night Mr. Parnell moved the exemption from closure of measures increasing the stringency of the criminal law in Ireland.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach declared that the government would decline to entertain such a proposal.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 264 to 155. Mr. Parnell moved to exempt from closure the committee on supply. The debate was then adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 26.—The President yesterday signed the bill appropriating $148,000 as indemnity for losses suffered by Chinese subjects at Rock Springs, W. T., during the riots. He has also signed the bills for a public building at Huntsville, Ala., Augusta, Ga., and Houston, Tex. The bill for the erection of a public building at Linn, Mass., has not yet been signed. Unless the President acts upon the measure to-day it will become a law under the ten days' limit cause. The Senate elected Senator Ingalls President of the Senate pro tem. It is reported that the President has notified Senator Sherman that he will not call an extra session of the Senate.

President Cleveland on Monday nominated J. M. Trotter, a colored man of Boston, to be recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia.

The success of the Hennepin Canal appropriation, seems to be certain.

The indications are that Congress will not be able to agree on the retaliatory Fisheries measures.

A veto to the anti-polygamy bill is looked for on the ground of its unconstitutionality.

FOREIGN.

Henry M. Stanley telegraphs from Zanzibar recounting the seizure of the sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Kilway and the bombardment of Tungi by the Portuguese. In the opinion of Mr. Stanley, Portugal is acting in a high handed manner, relying on the non-interference of Germany. Passiveness on the part of England, Mr. Stanley says, will be most injurious to a valuable trade. England and Germany ought to cry "Hands off!" to Portugal before irreparable mischief ensues.

It is expected that the German septenate bill will pass the third reading without debate. The Vossische Zeitung (radical) calculates that the government will have a majority of six.

It is rumored that the government has given orders for extensive maneuvers of the German fleet in the Baltic in August.

The *Cologne Gazette* warned Russia not to goad France into war. The Russian alliance, the paper says, may be very strong, but Germany also has allies, who think that instead of allowing Russia to increase her strength it is time to diminish it.

Russia has just purchased several large steamships, for the purpose, it is understood, of transporting troops to Vladivostock.

The *North German Gazette* says the result of the election in Alsace is proof that France is as distant as ever from recognizing loyally the Frankfort treaty.

The Reichstag has been summoned to meet on March 3.

Death of Jesse Fell—Injunction Dissolved—The Rock Island Murder.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—News was received here of the death of Hon. Jesse W. Fell, who died at Bloomington, Ill., yesterday. Mr. Fell was aged 78 and went to Bloomington in 1833, being the first lawyer to locate there. In 1836 he owned 300 acres of land in Cook county, upon part of which now stands Chicago. The location of the state normal university and Soldier's Orphans' home there are due to his efforts. He is believed to have been the first man to propose and work for the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, and in 1859 he was secretary of the Illinois state republican committee. The injunction of Miss Nina Van Zandt restraining Louis Epstean of this city from exhibiting a wax figure of her was disolved by Judge Garnett, of this city, yesterday. Much interest is felt in the preliminary examination of Newton Watt, at Morris, Ill., charged with being connected with the Rock Island, Ill., murder, which took place at Morris, Ill., yesterday and last night, Largely attended memorial services were held at Chicago last night in honor of Father John Jordan Upchurch, founder of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, who died at his home in Steeleville, Wis., Feb. 18. Many of the prominent officers of the grand lodge of Illinois were present, and P. G. M. W. Vincent of St. Louis delivered a long eulogy on Father Upchurch. Mrs. John A. Logan yesterday selected Jackson Park in this city for the last resting place of the body of her lamented husband.

A Sugar-Plum for St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 25.—The joint committee of the legislature on the removal of the capitol agreed last night upon a resolution declaring that the capitol, when removed, shall be located midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis, and recommending that all bills on the subject be withdrawn, and that the existing building be repaired.

Bismarck Wins.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Returns from over 200 of the election districts assure a septenate triumph. A large majority for the Government is assured, and it is thought the Emperor will convene the Reichstag at an early day.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice to Prime	$ 5.10	@	5.35
Good Shipping	4.50	@	5.00
Common	3.50	@	4.10
HOGS—Shipping Grades	5.15	@	5.35
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.25	@	4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	73½	@	74½
CORN—No. 2	34	@	34¼
OATS—No. 2	23	@	23⅞
POTATOES—New, per bu.	45	@	52
BUTTER—Choice Cream'y	24	@	25
Fine Dairy	19½	@	20
CHEESE—Full Cream Chd	13	@	13½
Full Cream, new	12¼	@	12½
EGGS—Fresh	14	@	15
PORK—Mess	14.25	@	14.55

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$ 5.40	@	5.50
HOGS	5.30	@	5.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	91	@	91½
No. 2 Red	89¾	@	90⅞
CORN—No. 2	48¼	@	48⅜
OATS—White	37	@	42
PORK—New Mess	14.25	@	15.00

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	$ 77⅞	@	78¼
CORN—Mixed	33	@	33½
OATS—Mixed	27	@	27⅝
PORK—New Mess	14.00	@	14.75

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	$ 83	@	83¾
CORN—No. 2	39	@	39½
OATS—No. 2	30	@	30¼
PORK—Mess	14.00	@	14.25
HOGS	5.20	@	5.40

CONGRESS.

Proceedings of Congress for the week ending March 1:

SENATE.

The presiding officer presented a communication from the secretary of the interior, in reply to a resolution inquiring as to any rule in the pension office denying a hearing to applicants who have applied to congress for relief; messages from the president disapproving pension bills for Rachel Ann Pierpont and Jacob Smith, because like pensions had also been granted them regularly through the pension office, ante-dating the period when the pensions under these special acts would take effect; and for John D. Fincher, on the ground of the absence of disability; also memorials from thirteen Grand Army posts of Ohio for the passage of the dependent-pension bill over the president's veto, and like memorials were presented by several other senators. A number of petitions were presented, and bills reported and placed on the calender. To regulate the pay of officers of the army and navy who refuse or neglect to provide for the support of their families; establishing a national quarantine station near Key West, Fla.; to provide for the retirement of legal tender, and national bank notes of small denominations and the issue of coin certificates.

In the senate bills were reported from committees and placed on the calendar, as follows: To authorize the president to confer brevet rank on army officers for gallant services in Indian campaigns; to encourage the holding of a national industrial exhibition of the arts, mechanics, and products of the colored race in the United States in 1888; to authorize the construction and maintenance of a railroad bridge across the Missouri river at Sioux City, Iowa. The senate then proceeded to the consideration of house bills on the calendar. A message from the president in relation to the Cutting matter in Mexico was referred to the committee on foreign relations. The conference report on the pension appropriation bill was agreed to.

The usual sheaves of petitions from Grand Army posts for the passage of the dependent pension bill over the president's veto were presented to the senate and laid on the table. The house substitute for the fishery retaliation bill was disagreed to and a conference asked. Messrs. Edmunds, Frye, and Morgan were appointed senate conferees. The house bill to provide a term of court at Duluth, Minn., was reported back from the judiciary committee and placed upon the calendar. Mr. Mahone gave notice of a proposed change of rules so as to permit the consideration (between the close of morning business and 2 o'clock) of senate bills on the calendar on alternate days and of house bills on the other alternate days. The house bill to extend the laws of the United States over certain unorganized territory south of the state of Kansas was passed with amendments. A house bill passed to effect the re-arrangement of grades of office in the adjutant general's department of the army. Other bills passed as follows: Senate bill to authorize the construction of bridges across the Great Kanawha river below the falls. Senate bills authorizing the construction of bridges across the Red River of the North. The pleuro-pneumonia bill was discussed and amended.

Mr. Hatch asked unanimous consent that the house non-concur in the senate amendments to the bill creating a department of agriculture and labor. Mr. Morrison objected, and the bill was referred to the committee on agriculture. On motion of Mr, Belmont the house insisted on its amendments to the senate retaliation bill, and Messrs. Belmont, Clements, and Rice were appointed conferees. Mr. Hatch moved to suspend the rules and pass the senate bill providing for agricultural experiment stations, which after some discussion was agreed to. The committee on appropriations, reported the deficiency appropriation bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole, and the conference report upon the invalid-pension appropriation bill was agreed to.

The credentials of Mr. Regan as senator from Texas and of Mr. Bate as senator from Tennessee were presented to the senate and placed on file. Mr. Plumb, from the conference committee on the postoffice appropriation bill, reported a disagreement on the subsidy question, and moved that the senate insist and ask further conference. So ordered. Mr. Plum, from the conference committee on the house bill to restrict ownership of real estate in the territories to American citizens, made a report which was agreed to. Mr. Hoar, from the committee on the library, reported a bill appropriating $20,000 for the completion of the monument of Mary, the mother of Washington at Fredericksburg, Va. Passed. Mr. Jones, of Nevada, offered a resolution (which was adopted) calling on the secretary of state for a statement of the conditions on which the Anglo-American, the Direct, and the French Cable companies were allowed to land their cables on the American shores. Mr. Jones also presented the credentials of Mr. Stewart as senator from the the state of Nevada. Mr. Dawes presented the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill. Agreed to. The senate bill to reinburse the depositors of the Freedman's Savings and Trust company was taken up, discussed, amended and passed.

The House labor-arbitration bill was passed by the Senate to-day without amendment. Mr. Hoar from the committee on privileges and elections, asked that that committee be permitted to report to the next session upon the power of the president to designate temporarily men to perform the duties of certain offices whose nominations to the same positions had previously been rejected by the Senate. Mr. Plumb reported favorably from the committee on public lands and asked immediate consideration of the Senate bill to increase the endowment of the Louisiana State university and Agricultural college. The House bill to provide for the adjustment of land grants heretofore made by congress and remaining unadjusted was passed. The senate bill to prohibit the mailing of newspapers and other periodicals containing lottery advertisements was passed.

HOUSE.

Mr. Bland called up the vetoed bill increasing the pension of John W. Farris, and asked that the house pass the bill over the veto. The house refused to pass the bill over the veto—yeas 132, nays 93—not the constitutional two-thirds vote in the affirmative. The house then resumed in committee of the whole, the consideration of senate amendements to the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. Willis asked that the house non-concur in the senate amendments to the river and harbor appropriation bill, but Mr. Anderson objected to this request. Mr. Dingley presented memorials of the Maine legislature in favor of legislation to protect American fisheries and for the passage of the pleuro-pneumonia bill. Mr. Belmont, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported the house substitute bill for the senate retaliation bill and, under the special order, asked for its immediate consideration. Mr. Rice raised the point of order that the substitute must be referred to the committee of the whole, on the ground that it it affected the revenue. The speaker over-ruled the point of order, stating that there was nothing on the face of the bill which showed it would either increase to reduce the revenue. The senate retaliation bill was amended and passed.

The speaker laid before the house messages from the president returning, without his approval, bills granting a pension to Anthony McRobertson; increasing the pensions of Margaret F. Jones and Lorin Burritt, and for the relief of William H. Morehauser. Messrs. Randall, Forney, and Ryan were appointed conferees on the sundry civil appropriation bill. On motion of Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, the senate amendments to the military academy appropriation bill were concurred in. On motion of Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, the senate amendments to the District of Columbia appriation bill were non-concurred in. The house refused —yeas 175, nays 125—to pass the dependent pension bill over the president's veto—not the constitutional two-thirds in the affirmative. The house then went into committee of the whole on the naval bill, but, without completing it, adjourned.

The presiding officer of the senate presented a communication from the secretary of war, with reports of engineer officers relating to the bridge over the Mississippi river at St. Paul. Committee on commerce. Also a letter from Gen. Sheridan, as president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, inviting the senate to be present (through a committee) at the unveiling of a statue to Gen. Grant in the city of Washington on the 12th of May next. Committee on the library. Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were the following: House bill, to annex a portion of the territory of Idaho to Washington; Granting the right of way to the Denver and Rio Grande Railway company through the Fort Crawford military reservation; to repeal certain provisions of the act relating to the purchase of arms for the use of the states. Mr. Aldrich offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the secretary of the treasury to report under what authority distilled spirits, bonded for exportation, was permitted to be withdrawn for consumption without charge or penalty or interest being collected thereon. Senator Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, and gave notice that he would to-morrow, at the earliest possible moment, call it up for consideration, to the exclusion of all other business.

Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, moved that the rules be suspended and the senate amendment to the river and harbor appropriation bill be non concurred in. After debate the motion was agreed to. The speaker appointed Messrs. Willis, Blanchard, and Henderson of Illinois, conferees. Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, presented the conference report on the bill for the location and erection of a branch Soldiers' home west of the Rocky mountains. Agreed to.

In the house Mr. Holman, of Indiana, asked unanimous consent that the reading of the journal be dispensed with, but Mr. Brady, of Virginia, interposed an objection. Mr. Grisp, of Georgia, asked unanimous consent to have the house non-concur in the senate amendments to the joint resolution for an investigation of the affairs of the Pacific railroads. Mr. Sait, of Minnesota, objected. The conference report on the bill for the erection of a public building at Detroit, Mich., was agreed to. At its evening session the house proceeded to the consideration of resolutions expressive of regret at the demise of Representative Cole, of Maryland.

Another Trunk Mystery.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 25.—The employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Express company in this city made a ghastly discovery yesterday which may turn out to be another trunk horror. A wooden box about four feet long was received this morning from Cincinnati. It was addressed to James Osborn, Pittsburgh, Pa., and had a peculiar odor. A search of the city failed to find the person to whom the box was consigned, and it was decided to open it. When the lid was broken the expressmen were horrified to find the mutilated remains of a man in an advanced state of decomposition. The legs and [illegible] were severed from the trunk in order to crowd it into the box.

Twelve Men Drowned.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 25.—Indians bring news that an unknown bark was wrecked on the west coast of Vancouvers island, and twelve of the crew of twenty were drowned. The rescued are with the Indians. A steamer will be sent to their relief. The light-house keeper reports wreckage and lumber branded "P. L."

Dead.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 25.—Benjamin F. Taylor, LL. D., poet, author, and lecturer, died at his home, No. 139 Huron street, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, after an illness of only a week. Last Thursday he was attacked with a sudden chill. His illness became very much worse, and soon developed into peritonitis.

Cardinal Jacobini Suffers a Relapse.

ROME, Feb. 25.—Cardinal Jacobini has suffered a serious relapse, which it is feared will result fatally.

WAR IN EUROPE IMMINENT

Only a Spark Needed to Set the Continent Aflame—The Situation and Outlook.

Since the Franco-Prussian war, the French people have been preparing for another contest with Germany. They will never be satisfied until they measure swords with her again, and there has been no time in the last sixteen years when the prospect was so good for that contest as now. The refusal of the German Parliament to carry out Bismarck's wishes in regard to preparations for defense, its dissolution and the election which took place on Monday the 21st inst., have to some extent quieted the fears of many Frenchmen as to Germany's intentions. There is good reason to believe that the result of this election will be eventually the adoption of the Septenate bill, but it may not, for all that, secure peace. Indeed, the excitement may be such in Germany that an overt act may occur at any moment. It is evident that the Empire is getting ready for the conflict. As a telegram from London on the 22d inst. says:

The French make a grevious error in thinking Bismarck, Moltke, and the Crown Prince are men who burn a house to roast a rabbit. In Alsace, where the German is understood better, there is no such error. There every household is hurried with preparations for war, houses in Metz, Colmar, and Pfalsbourg being crowded to the attic with provisions, while business is said to be practically suspended. Very possibly the excited feelings of the Alsatians under this apprehension and the rigorous prosecutions and arrests with which the German authorities have marked the electoral campaign there may provoke trouble any moment. Already at Sarrebourg there has been rioting, young men marching the streets and singing the "Marseillaise." One was killed by the police and many were hurt. At Metz, too, a demonstration is expected against the new Bishop, whose pro-German pastoral has created bitter resentment. The French have exercised marvelous and unexpected self-control in disregarding German attacks, but it would be a mistake to suppose that they are not all stored up and that the French would not leap at a safe chance to repay themselves. It is significant that at the moment when the Russian official papers begin expressing sympathy for France, at that moment spring up, as by magic, a concert of discussion of the patriotic league in all the Parisian papers.

There is no doubt that Boulanger has had a quarrel with some of his colleagues, and there is equally no doubt that he is playing his own game with the public, the development of which may come any day. Russia of course uses France as she has done for the last dozen years as a means of squeezing Bismarck into favoring her, but besides this political purpose is the serious liking of the Russians for the French, which, in case of war, would naturally make them allies. It has been foreseen from the start that this must come whenever Bismarck is forced finally and definitely to make a choice between Russian ambitions and Austrian interests in the East. He has been striving, all know, to reconcile these and prevent the necessity for a choice. Apparently he has hopeles y failed. Russia will listen to no iota of abatement of her Bulgarian claims. Austria has been braced up by England and Italy to resist these and to declare she would fight first. So Bismarck is compelled to choose, and, having exhausted his efforts, he sees no way but to allow things to go their own way in the East and to concentrate his energies on smashing France before she is ready to join hands in her plans with Russia. Those who regard the situation as a fantasm made to order are in great error. There are a multitude of premonitory symptoms that Russia is getting ready to throw off the cloak which up to the present has indifferently masked her purpose. She is pretty well fixed to fight, and has taken care that her one reliable ally in the Balkans, Montenegro, is absolutely perfect in the matter of armament.

The Russian notion of starting a war which may involve a continent is to have a tribe of mountain brigands raid a village or begin sheep-stealing across the line. It is because this is a so well-known Russian trait that the Montenegrin preparations excite the deepest interest throughout Europe. Russia herself has tremendous stores in Poland and on the Black and Caspian Seas, and she is concentrating troops steadily forward in the south and west frontiers. The Russians are reported to have a new contrivance, fixable on an ordinary rifle, which converts it into a nine-shot repeater and which can be carried in a belt when not used. It is said that most of the infantry in Poland have this. All accounts agree that Katkoff and the Panslavists are in full swing and power at St. Petersburg. It seems increasingly probable that M. De Giers will be superseded by Ignatieff preparatory to an announcement that Russia feels compelled to occupy Bulgaria. It is characteristic of Australia, that, while everybody is convinced that war is coming, the Emperor is holding daily councils with the chiefs of the army and navy, and the delegations are convened to pass war notes. The new Mannlicher rifles will not be ready for issue to the troops before April, and they are so complicated that they will take the men two months more to learn how to use them perfectly. From the beginning the Germans were profoundly distrustful of the military value of Austria as an ally. No doubt the Austrians will make Herculean efforts now to remedy the defect. The factory at Steyer, where the employes have been raised from 900 to 4,000, is now operated twenty-four hours a day on the Mannlicher rifle. Everywhere extra drills are imposed; troops are being moved to frontier stations; the lines are crowded with munitions of war; in Hungary grand popular enthusiasm prevails; the volunteers for the landsturm are already trebling the number required by law and the women are forming hospital societies. So, looking over the Continent and seeing the bustle of martial preparations among the little as well as big, everybody is getting hastily ready to fight and nobody knowing how a fight is to be prevented. All are agreed that if a single spark is struck the whole heavens will be ablaze from Armenia to Finland. Looking, from the vantage-ground of an insular standpoint, it is impossible to profess much hope that peace will be maintained. Public opinion is of little value in forming a judgment, since it is molded by a mass of conflicting correspondence, now up and now down; but the few men who have facilities for knowledge grow steadily in the conviction that no peaceful way will be found out of the tangle.

England would not be much hampered in her foreign action by the unintelligent peace at any price outcries, if Lord Salisbury were really a very strong man. But while his perception of the situation is admirable and his belief that it is England's interest to force Russia into a fight in Europe instead of allowing her to choose her own battle-ground in Asia, is sagacious, still fear obtains that he lacks nerve to take a leap when time comes. All that England has done thus far has been in a wise direction, and if the pinch comes the popular understanding of the situation will probably be general enough to strengthen his hands.

In Nuevo Leon, Mexico, a woman recently gave birth to five children, three boys and two girls.

TO A MAID DEMURE.

Often when the night is come,
With its quiet group at home,
While they broider, knit, or sew,
Read, or chat in voices low,
Suddenly you lift your eyes
With an honest look, and wise;
But I cannot read their lore—
Tell me less, or tell me more.

Like a picture in a book,
Pure and peaceful is your look;
Quietly you walk your ways;
Steadfast duty fills the days.
Neither tears nor fierce delights,
Feverish days nor tossing nights,
Any troublous dreams confess—
Tell me more, or tell me less.

Swift the weeks are on the wing;
Years are brief, and love a thing
Blooming, fading, like a flower;
Wake and seize the little hour.
Give me welcome or farewell;
Quick! I wait! And who can tell
What tomorrow may befall—
Love me more or not at all.

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

THE BASILISK.

A STORY OF TO-DAY.

CHAPTER XVII.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Her first thought on recovering from the surprise and terror of the last few minutes, was for my safety.

"You must not let him see you. They will kill you if they know of this," she said.

"I will kill him if he dares to molest you," I said.

"No; he will do me no harm; I will not see him again."

"How can you prevent it?"

"I can keep in my own room," she said quickly. "He is recovering. Do not let him see you—pray do not let him see you!"

Plowitz showed unmistakable signs of coming to life again; and Mary drew me, with a force which was chiefly derived from her petitioning tones, towards the door.

"Do not stay," she whispered earnestly.

I turned towards the secret entrance.

"This is the way," she said, indicating the other direction. Lhe did not know of the staircase machinery then. As I recognized the advantage of learning all I could about the geography of the house, I followed her directions without trying to enlighten her. At the end of a dark and narrow passage we came to a door which opened upon a sort of back landing.

"Where does this lead to?"

"The way you came up," she whispered in a tone of surprise,

There was no time for explanation, and I could at least find my way into the hall; but as I got half-way down the stairs, I heard the voice of Hardy in conversation with a woman. Mary Fortescue, who was watching anxiously from the top, hurriedly stopped me.

"Stay! There is Hardy! Come back!"

Certainly I could not get by without being discovered, and to remain longer where I was was highly dangerous. Mr. and Miss Beaufoy might be even now returned. Plowitz would be seeking some explanation of the blow that had struck him so suddenly. I must return the other way at once. I returned to the top of the stairs. I took Mary's hand.

"Come," I said; "I will show you how I came in."

I stepped noiselessly past the door of the room where I had interrupted the interview. Mary had closed it behind us. I paused a second, and heard Plowitz's voice. Was he moaning in stupefied pain? No; he was swearing deeply in German, and—yes—I certainly heard him chuckling.

Mary ran back to the end of the passage, to secure her retreat to her room, where she could protect herself from intrusion. I waved my hand to her, and then felt in the dim light for the apparatus, which I was convinced must be somewhere on or in the wall. I had assumed that the means of exit would be obvious. I was proportionately horrified to find that no trace of the desired machinery was to be found. I scrabbled at the woodwork, and pressed vainly at the door. No sign of the apparatus—no sympton of yielding was to be found. I heard the step of Plowitz in the room hard-by. It was all very well to think that I was more than a match for the puffy and bewildered German. But it was not for myself that I was anxious. There was one, whom I could see faintly at the end of the passage, who was a thousand times dearer to me than life itself, for whose safety I felt myself responsible. All sorts of dangers—unknown dangers I knew to threaten her. My own escape I did not see how to compass. If she fled with me, what had I to offer her? If her guardians claimed her, what had I—I who kept my footing in the house under false pretences—to oppose to their legal claim? In desperation I pressed the panelling, I tried the door. Suddenly I heard a door open, apparently at the foot of the other staircase. The voice of Hardy sounded distinctly through the silence; a heavy foot was heard upon the stairs. I saw Mary Fortescue making gestures of desperate urgency. I felt all round the frame of the door with feverish eagerness. No sign of yielding! No trace of the hidden mechanism!

She saw my plight, evidently. I heard her call to Hardy:

"Is that you, Hardy?"

"Yes, miss."

"Tell Mrs. Hardy I want to speak to her."

"All right, miss, when I've brought these coals up."

"No—now, Hardy."

"These coals is heavy," said Hardy, his voice getting nearer, and his steps sounding closer on the stairs.

There was an energy in her voice, and a determination to cover my retreat in her attitude, which strengthened my belief that my best course, in the interest of both, was to make good my retreat, and formulate some different plan of action—of escape.

The handle of the door I had tried in vain. It turned a little either way, but produced no result. As Hardy's steps sounded close to the top of the stairs, as Plowitz apparently prepared to come out and look about him, as Mary shook her hand at me with a gesture of despairing haste, I leant all my weight upon the door, upon the handle which was such a mockery to my hopes. It yielded to my weight. It gave way with a gentle click, and, before I could realize my good fortune, the door swung open, and I stepped out into the light of the hall lamps, and the wall closed behind me; and I descended the staircase just as the hall door opened, and the Basilisk entered, followed by her father, with the flush of the fresh autumn-air tinging the splendid pallor of her cheeks.

"Ah, Mr. Coplestone!" she cried, "here we are! Not very long after you, I dare say. We came by train from Baker Street."

"I hope you feel the better for your drive, Mr. Coplestone," said Mr. Beaufoy, still maintaining his attitude of sanctimonious patronage.

"Very much the better, thank you," I said, "and very much the wiser, after being so long in one place."

"Ah, yes," he said. "There is no education like that which we derive from communication with our fellow men."

"'The proper study of mankind is man,'" said the voice of Plowitz, who at this moment entered the room. "Have you had a pleasant afternoon?"

"Very," I replied, anticipating the others.

"And you?" said the Basilisk, with meaning.

"On the whole—yes," said Plowitz. "But not altogether."

And he smiled, without a trace of resentment on his face.

"What is the matter?" asked Miss Beaufoy, her eyes wide-open with wonder, for Plowitz looked rather flustered, and there was a red lump on one side of his head and face, where he had hit the wall in his fall.

He passed his hand lightly over the injured surface, and smiled as sweetly as ever.

"I have received a shock," he said; "a stunning shock. But such a shock only increases my esteem—my determination."

The face of the Basilisk expressed unmitigated wonder—the countenance of the professor the kindest regard.

"I was, perhaps, too sanguine," he continued. "But courage challenges the admiration of courage. The foeman is certainly worthy of the steel of Plowitz."

"More so than you think, fighter with women!" I muttered, as at the sound of the first gong we went off to prepare for dinner.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Senses as Affected by Sex.

If the senses are taken seriatim it will be evident that they are not parallel in men and women. The latter possess, in a much greater degree, the perfection of the sense of touch; those occupations that require extreme delicacy of manipulation, such as lace-making, embroidery, bead-stringing, etc., are therefore usually followed by women. As regards the sense of hearing we are not aware of any experiments or observations on the relative perfection of the sense in the two sexes; and the same may be said as regards the sense of sight, which appears to be equally acute in women and in men. In the extreme delicacy of taste it is probable that men excel. Whether they do so naturally, or in consequence of the cultivation of men's palates, is, perhaps, a moot question; but that they excel not only as gourmands but also as gourmets may be atcepted as an established fact, and the accurate perception of the delicate shades of difference distinguishing different brands and vintages of wine is much more frequently found in men than in women. As regards the sense of smell, some exceedingly conclusive experiments have been made by some American savants which appear to subvert the preconceived opinions. The experiments were performed with prussic acid and other strongly odorous substances on forty-four males and thirty-eight females, and it was found that in nearly all cases the sense of smell was about double as acute in men as in women. The cause of the difference in this matter between men and women is quite unknown, as is the object of the distinction; but it has one practical bearing that may be borne in mind. The employment of strong and potent perfumes by women may depend on their less acute smell; and they would do well to bear in mind the fact that odors and perfumes which may be quite pleasant to them may be almost overpowering and decidedly unpleasant to individuals of the other sex.—*London Queen.*

An Anecdote of Lincoln.

"Late one night, when President Lincoln was at my home," says General McClellen in his recently published book, "I received a telegram from an officer commanding a regiment on the Upper Potomac. The dispatch related some very desperate fighting that had been done during the day, describing in magnificant terms the severe nature of the contest, fierce bayonet charges, etc., and terminated with a very small list of killed and wounded, quite out of proportion with his description of the struggle.

"The President quietly listened to the reading of the telegram and then said it reminded him of a notorious liar, who attained such a reputation as an exaggerator that he finally instructed his servant to stop him when his tongue was running too rapidly, by pulling his coat or touching his feet. One day the master was relating wonders he had seen in Europe, and described a building, which was about a mile long and a half mile high. Just then the servent's heel came down on the master's toes and he stopped abruptly. One of the listeners asked how broad this remarkable building might be, the narrator modestly replied, "About a foot."

She Couldn't go It Alone.

Shortly before the curtain rose one lady, dark and petite, very quietly dressed except for a blazing pair of diamond ear-drops, took with her escort two aisle seats in the middle of the parquet. Instantly all eyes were upon her. She was hatless and displayed a most modest coiffure. When the curtain went up the lady wore a large felt street-hat. After a furtive glance about, scarcely raising her eyes, much less her head, for the purpose, she had slipped out with her escort after that hat. One lady in the balcony, by virtue of her less conspicuous position, or more conspicuous nerve, sat hatless throughout the performance. —*New York Sun.*

—Mrs. Nellie Grant-Sartoris is to spend the winter with her mother.

AN ORCHARD AT VIGNON.

The hills are white, but not with snow;
They are as pale in summer time,
For herb or grass may never grow
Upon their slopes of lime.

Within the circle of the hills
A ring all flowering in a round,
An orchard ring of almond fills
The plat of stony ground.

More fair than happier trees, I think,
Grown in well-watered pasture land,
These parched and stunted branches, pink
Above the stones and sand.

O, white, austere, ideal place,
Where very few will care to come,
Where Spring hath lost the waving grace
She wears for us at home!

Fain would I sit and watch for hours
The holy whiteness of thy hills,
Their wreath of pale aurorial flowers,
Their peace the silence fills.

A place of secret peace thou art,
Such peace as in an hour of pain
One moment fills the amazed heart,
And never comes gain.

—A. Mary F. Robinson.

TOMMY'S PARTNERSHIP.

Mr. Thomas Mathers was only a ledger clerk in the banking firm of Hodgson, Dunford & Parr, St. Swithin's Lane, Lombard street. It was neither a very responsible nor a very lucrative position, and Tommy (as all his friends called him) longed, as perhaps 50,000 young men in a similar situation in London are longing this moment, for a chance of turning his brains to better account than adding up columns of figures and copying entries from one big book into another. The chance did not come, but Tommy did not despair; and there was this difference between him and the great majority of his fellow prisoners of the desk—he had the pluck to work away manfully at whatever he thought might possibly some day help him to better his position, even though he could not see exactly how it was to be done. With this end in view he got up French, German and Italian; and he did everything he could to pick up information as to the financial circumstances of the customers of the bank. He scraped acquaintance with every clerk employed by those who had accounts at the bank, as far as he possibly could, and picked up in time an idea, more or less accurate, as to the commercial status of most of them.

One day he happened to be at lunch in his favorite restaurant, when an acquaintance named Darling came in and sat down beside him. After a little casual conversation Darling asked him to let him know of any vacant clerkship he might hear of.

"I will, certainly, old fellow," returned Tommy; "but I hope you have not got into a row with Appleton." (Frederick Appleton was Darling's brother-in-law, and he was also the Secretary of the Mudford and County Chemical Company, in whose counting house young Darling had a subordinate post.)

"O, no, nothing of the kind," returned Darling; and then he changed the subject.

On his way back to the bank after lunch, Mathers asked himself why Darling should leave his present situation. He had a capital prospect there—his brother-in-law being the Secretary—and there was no disagreement between him and his influential relative. Could it be that Darling had had a hint from his brother-in-law that the Chemical Company was getting into shallow water and that it behooved him to be looking out for another situation? It seemed more than likely; and young Mathers determined to act at once. He slipped into the back parlor that afternoon, hoping to find the junior partner, Mr. Parr, a good-natured sort of man, who was not likely to snub him for volunteering information. To his disappointment he found only Mr. Hodgson, a sour-tempered old man, who was struggling into his overcoat preparatory to leaving the office for the day.

"Well," growled the banker, "what do you want?"

Tommy was on the point of saying that he had come to speak to Mr. Parr, but in a moment he changed his mind.

"I heard something today, sir," he replied, "that made me think that the Mudford Company are not in a very good way."

"Well what of it? what's that to me?"

"Nothing, sir; only I thought there was no harm in letting you know."

"Anything of that kind you can say to Mr. Parkinson," answered the old gentleman as he seized his umbrella and waddled down the passage.

Tommy felt snubbed; but he did not mind that much. He had done what he wanted—brought himself under the personal notice of one of the partners. If he had given the hint to Parkinson, the head cashier, Parkinson, not he, would have all the credit of it. He retired to his place among the other clerks a little sore at the rebuff, yet not entirely dissatisfied.

On his way home Mr. Hodgson remembered that the bank held some shares of the Mudford Chemical Company as security for the balance of the account of one of their customers who was deemed rather shaky. Next morning, accordingly, he called Tommy into his room, and questioned him as to the nature of his information.

"Perhaps you will excuse my entering into that, sir," said Tommy, with the utmost coolness.

Mr. Hodgson dismissed Mathers to his work with a dissatisfied grunt and a wave of his hand, and immediately set to work to have the shares of the Mudford Company exchanged for other securities.

Tommy, who managed to know most of what happened at the bank, noted the fact and rejoiced.

Within six weeks the shareholders of the Mudford Chemical Company met and resolved to go into liquidation; and, though Mr. Hodgson did not think it worth while to thank the junior clerk for the information he had given, Tommy was perfectly satisfied. He knew that people do not forget things which save their pockets.

It happened that, some months after the incident of the Mudford Chemical Company, Messrs. Hodgson had important business to transact in Turin, and it was thought advisable that the senoir partner should proceed to that city to look after it. There was some idea, if the prospect seemed favorable, of starting a branch house there. The question then arose which of the clerks should accompany the head of the firm as his secretary; and Mr. Hodgson, mindful of the service which Mathers had rendered him, consulted the head cashier on the propriety of the selection. Parkinson, it happened, had a favorite of his own, and Tommy would have lost his opportunity if he had not remembered that at one time, when he was bent on acquiring foreign tongues he had spent his evenings for a few months over an Italian grammar. He contrived to let this fact be known, and in due time Mr. Parr informed his senior partner that "it seemed that young Mathers knew something of the language."

This decided the point. Tommy received his orders, and in three days more found himself on board the Dover and Calais packet in charge of a large dispatch-box and Mr. Hodgson's bulky portmanteaus. The journey was by no means a comfortable one, for the young man found that he was expected to travel second class, and generally acted as courier to his employer. When at last Turin was reached things were no better. Mathers found that his Italian went but a very little way; and, besides, he had to do the work of three clerks. Sometimes he was tempted to regret that he had left his comfortable rooms in Torrington Square, Bloomsbury; but in his calmer moments he reflected that at least he was occupying a different position from that of the rest of his fellow-clerks.

The chief man in Turin, so far as Hodgson, Dunford, and Parr were concerned, was a certain Count Marsoni, The Count's nobility did not prevent his being the principal member of a large firm of merchants and ship-owners. To cultivate this man was, indeed, the chief reason of Mr. Hodgson's journey to Turin; and, as the old banker knew very well how to lay aside his crusty and pompous manner when he suited his book to do so, he soon came to be a not infrequent guest at the Villa Marsoni.

Mr. Hodgson began to see that there was a very fair opening for an English bank at Turin, and he was still engaged in pushing his way here and there, when he received news that his wife was seriously ill. This made him hurry off to England, leaving Mathers behind him to complete a transaction which he had already practically arranged.

Delighted at being left to represent the firm, for ever so short a time, and ever so formal a matter, Mathers was pacing one day down the principal street of the city with a look of considerable importance on his face when he met Count Marsoni. The Count stopped and asked after the old banker, when Tommy proudly informed him that he had returned to England, leaving him in charge of the affairs of the firm.

"Ah, indeed? Well, there's a little matter I wanted to speak of to him."

"I shall be happy to serve you, Count, said Tommy in his very best Italian.

"Well, suppose you dine with us tonight, and we can talk it over after dinner," returned the Count, who thought he ought to show a little attention to the lonely Englishman.

Of course the invitation was accepted, and Tommy had no sooner entered the drawing room at the Villa Marsoni than he lost his heart at once, irrevocably and forever. Maria Marsoni was, indeed, beautiful and vivacious enough to have turned the head of a wiser and colder-blooded man than Tommy Mathers; and so ready was he to amuse her by his efforts to speak a language that he partially knew, that he won more favor in the maiden's eyes than many a more brilliant talker would have done. Such an impression, indeed, did the signorita's bright eyes make upon Tommy's susceptible heart that he was barely able to give due attention to the Count, when, after dinner, he began to talk of bills, discount, mortgages, and debentures.

Time went on; Mr. Hodgson did not return to Turin, and Mr Mathers paid several visits to the Count s residence, coming away more in love every time. Meanwhile, by dint of going about continually among the citizens, the young man was able to send home so good a list of prospective customers that the partners determined to establish a branch office at Turin and offer young Mathers a subordinate post in it.

Nothing definite however, had been fixed, when one day Tommy, finding Maria Marsoni alone when he called at the villa, lost his head completely, and was making love as well as his imperfect knowledge of Italian permitted when the Count, suddenly coming in caught him in the act of kissing his daughter's hand.

Maria fled like a hare disturbed on her form, and the Count advanced with a heavy frown on his aristocratic brow.

More as a matter of form than anything else, for he knew his case was hopeless, Mathers formally asked the hand of the signorita in marriage, laying the blame of his irregular declaration on the strength of his passion and his ignorance of Italian etiquet.

The Count heard him to the end, and then surveyed him from head to foot with a look of contempt.

"It is a piece of gross presumption in you—a mere clerk, a nobody—to address my daughter," said the Count at last in English, with his chin in the air.

"Of course," said Tommy bitterly, stung by the Count's look. "If I were a partner, in Hodgson's, though, you would give me a different answer."

"If you were a partner in Messrs. Hodgson, Dunford & Parr's," said the Count, with an altered expression, "that would make a difference of course; but as I do not understand that you have any prospect of entering that firm, I don't see how that affects you."

Tommy sighed, and made his escape as soon as possible. He knew that he might as well ask for the Lord Chancellorship as ask for a partnership in the bank.

For two days he remained in a state of collapse and then he received advices from London informing him of the decision to which the firm had come with respect to the new branch. A few months before Mathers would have been transported with delight at the proposal which the firm made to him; but now he considered that he was getting barely his due, and besides he was so cut up with respect to Maria that mere commercial matters did not possess their usual interest for him.

Suddenly, as he sat with the open letter bearing the well-known signature before him, Tommy conceived an idea.

Without a moment's delay he called for his bill at the hotel, sent a waiter for a cab, and took the first train northward. He arrived at Victoria early in the morning, went to a hotel, washed and dressed himself, and purposely delaying until the partners should have reached the office in St. Swithin's Lane, he presented himself before his employers as they were engaged in discussing the morning's letters.

"Hello, sir!" cried Mr. Hodgson, as he caught sight of the young man. "What are you doing here? Anything wrong?"

"Nothing is wrong that I know of sir," said the young man, coolly.

"Then why are you here without leave?" asked the junior partner. "Didn't you get our letter informing you of our new arrangements?"

"I did, Mr. Parr. It is in consequence of that letter that I am here." This was said with considerable gravity and Tommy helped himself to a chair as he spoke. "I am afraid, sir," he continued, "that I cannot accept the situation you were good enough to offer me at Turin."

"Don't, then!" burst out old Mr. Hodgson, in great wrath at the tone which the young man was assuming. "We'll find fifty clerks to jump at it—500, for that matter."

"You forget, sir," said Tommy, respectfully but firmly, "that I have been at Turin for some time. I know the business there, and what I came here to propose was that I should have a small share in the firm——"

Mr. Parr started and ejaculated: "What, sir?"

Mr. Dunford laughed aloud and then swore.

Mr. Hodgson choked and gasped for breath. If a shell had burst in the room it could not have occasioned more surprise than Tommy's modest request. If the sweeper at the next crossing had demanded to be allowed to help himself from the drawers under the counter it would not have seemed so absurd as this demand of the junior clerk's.

"Of course, having no capital, I expect only a very small share in the business," continued Tommy; but you will see as Count Marsoni's son-in-law——.'

"What! What? What do you say?" echoed the partners in various inflections.

"As Count Marsoni's son-in-law I should be able to influence a large amount of business, and it would be more fitting if my name appeared in the name of the branch firm."

"Do you mean to say that you are going to marry that young lady, Count Marsoni's daughter?" said Mr. Hodgson, with wonder, incredulity, and a tinge of new-born respect for his clerk mingling in his countenance.

"It is as good as settled," said Tommy, modestly. "Of course this is a private matter, but it is one that would naturally be taken into account." This was quite evident, and Tommy, having made his shot, rose, bowed, and withdrew.

Before half an hour had passed the firm had taken their resolution. The share which Tommy was given represented little more than a somewhat liberal salary, but he was included as a partner in the branch firm of Hodgson, Dunford, Mathers & Co. of Turin. As soon as the partnership deed was drawn up and executed, Tommy returned to Italy and had another interview with the Count, who, imagining that he had misconceived the young man's true position all along, was politeness itself. The young partner in the wealthy house of English bankers was one who might, without any impropriety, be presented to society, as his daughter's husband. Within three months the marriage was celebrated. Tommy had done the trick.—*Whitehall Review.*

Carl Dunder's Philosophy.

Detroit Free Press: Maybe it vhas a little strange dot no person in poor health vhas an infidel.

No man vhas so great or good dot he can kick somepody's dog und not make an enemy.

Gratitude means dot we feel tickled so long as we are getting something for nothing. When it vhas der odder feller's turn we kick.

Much dot der world really accepts as wisdom was only assurance mit a sheap coat of plating.

If der world owes anybody a living it vhas der man who works der hardest.

Might should not make right, but it vhas better to lose your case dan engage in a kicking match mit a mule.

While we like to see our neighbor get along und prosper, it vhas pretty hardt to forgif der aunt who dies und leafs him a legacy.

If we can pass a punched quarter off on a street-car conductor dis world was full of honest men. If dot conductor sticks us mit a lead nickel we no longer haf confidence in any man's integrity.

If some poor man dies der question vhas: "Vhen shall he be buried?" If some rich man dies eaferybody asks: "Can dey proke his will?"

If you like to see how generous a man really vhas, elect him to some place where he can vote away odder people's money.

Der man who figures dot dis world vhas created simply to gif him a shance to lif vhas shenerally buried mit a very short funeral procession.

Vhen a man vhas at der bottom of a well it vhas very kindt in somebody to advise him to look oop.

Only one religion in dis worldt was right. Dot vhas der sort you embrace yourself.

It was petter dot you doan' sing your own praises. When somebody else sings for you it gifs you a shance to blush.

Der man who is loudest in his pity for der poverty of others gets off de heapest. Der market was so overstocked mit pity dot der price vhas very slow.

SCIENTIFIC.

In Pesth, Hungary, dynamite has been successfully used for driving piles. An iron plate 15 inches in diameter and 3¾ inches thick is placed in a perfectly horizontal position on the pile to be driven. A dynamite cartridge, in the form of a disk, containing 17½ ounces of dynamite, is placed on the iron plate and exploded by electricity.

An Italian has discovered that fishes are fond of music. To one Signor Garetti the honor of the discovery is said to be due; and recently, with a party of friends, he is said to have tried the experiment on Lake Geneva, which proved quite successful. Musical notes, especially those produced by the human voice, attracted the fishes in great numbers around the boat. Fishermen should try the experiment.

It may not be known to some what causes the different colors in bricks. The red color in bricks is due to the iron contained in the clay. In the process of burning, the iron compounds are changed from the ferrous to the ferric condition and rendered anhydrous, thus developing the color. Certain clays—like those in the vicinity of Milwaukee, for instance—contain little or no iron, and the bricks made from them are light or cream colored.

A huge iron reservoir is being built at a remote spot in the outer harbor of Amsterdam, for the storage of petroleum. It will be nearly 33 feet in diameter and of the same depth, and is calculated to hold 7,900,000 liters of oil, or nearly 1,740,000 gallons. The petroleum will be brought direct from Russia in vessels specially constructed, and it will be pumped out at Amsterdam into the tank, thus saving the expense of filling and emptying casks and diminishing the risk of accidents.

A correspondent of *The Garden* directs the attention of plant growers and orchid growers to the advantages of the practice of boiling tobacco juice in houses for the destruction of insects over the old practice of fumigating. One great advantage is that the steam does not scald nor discolor the most tender foliage nor the most delicate flower; that it can be done without previous preparation, *i. e.*, drying the foliage, etc., and that the operator can walk about in the house if necessary during the operation.

THE ANCHOR BRAKE.

The *Railroad Gazette* proposes the following: To have an anchor to drop from the rear end of the train and engage with the ties. Provision for preventing the bending of the ties "under the strain brought upon them" might probably be devised as simply as for the axles; and by having a good long spring to ease the shock when the anchor came to a bearing, in addition to the relief which would come from the draw springs of the entire train without any expense at all, a train might easily be brought to a stop within 15 or 20 feet from an ordinary passenger speed, if something did not give way.

THE FASTEST TORPEDO BOAT.

An official trial lately took place at Gravesend of the last new torpedo boat built by Yarrow & Co., for the British Government. A continuous run of two hours was made, during which were six runs of the measured mile. The average speed during the entire run was 22.39 knots per hour. The highest speed on two of the mile runs was 23 knots per hour, or about 26½ miles per hour. Length of the boat, 125 ft.; beam, 13 ft.; mean draught, 3 ft. 4 in.; load carried, 10 tons; vibration, practically none; circle, 80 yards in 59 seconds; steam pressure, 140 pounds; highest revolutions per minute, 411.

A COSTLY MACHINE.

The Waterville, Me., *Mail* describes a machine invented by Prof. Rogers, of Colby, which inscribes upon a polished surface from 30,000 to 50,000 parallel lines in each square inch, and which is of much use in the conduct of his astronomical labors. It was not perfected without an outlay of several thousand dollars. A single screw, which is twenty inches in length, and employed directly in the inscription of the lines above mentioned, after several attempts at construction, was finally produced, only after an expenditure of $3,000. The very limited use, the editor adds, to which the machine can be put renders the procurement of a patent wholly unnecessary.

SOLDERING COPPER.

A practical smith says in one of our contemporaries that when copper is soldered and the solder to be colored like the surrounding copper, this can be done by moistening the solder with a saturated solution of vitriol of copper and then touching the solder with an iron or steel wire. A thin skin of copper is precipitated, which can be thickened by repeating the process several times. If a brass color is desired, a saturated solution of one part of vitriol of zinc and two parts of vitriol of copper is used on the previously coppered solder and the latter rubbed with a zinc wire. To gild the soldered spot, it is first coated with copper in the manner indicated above, and then with gum or isinglass and powdered with bronze powder. A surface is obtained which, after drying, can be very brightly polished.

INDUSTRIAL.

The increase in wealth in the twelve Southern States, in the past seven years, is figured by the *Times-Democrat* to be in round numbers, a thousand million dollars. The rate *per capita* of assessed value being in 1886 $193.35 as against $138.20 in 1876, showing a gain in the individual holdings, as well as the increase of population, and the general increase in values. This is largely due to immigration, and is likely to be far exceeded in a similar period extending into the future.

Rag merchants should be benefitted by the removal of the restriction upon the importation of rags into the United States, unless wood has pushed them into a "back seat." And it would almost appear so, looking at the scarcity of orders even at the unprecedentedly low prices. There is no doubt wood pulp has taken a greater hold upon paper makers than any substitute for rags ever did before, and though this material was worked as far back as 1871, it has only recently "caught on." The interest now shown in it is sufficient to stimulate further scientific improvements. Although cotton rags can be almost had at buyer's prices, the many contracts which have been lately entered into for mechanical wood pulp, and the business done in chemical wood pulp, is seriously telling upon the rag trade. Wood fibre is being used for a variety of articles other than paper. A new packing for bottles, and all fragile articles, made of chemical wood fibre, is entirely white in appearance, and possesses an elastic quality which is said to excel that of anything hitherto discovered or used for this purpose. It is also applied to wall decoration, and when used in this connection it may be colored or bronzed in any desired tint and made in different designs. There are many other uses wood fibre is utilized for, such as for furniture, carpet-lining, stair-pads, etc.—*Paper-makers' Circular.*

Goose Livers on The Danube.

The goose, as I have several times had the occasion to remark, is a bird that, after it is dead, constantly thrust itself on the stranger's attention in Austria, says a correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle. Its apparition is frequent on the tables of the hotels of Vienna, and it reappears more frequently as you descend the Danube. It is the most chosen viand at Buda-Pesth. Here it achieves its apotheosis. But it is not so much to the bird itself as to that important organ, its liver, that I desire to direct attention. The local commerce in this delicacy is considerable. On certain streets the attention of the pedestrian is attracted by the counterfeit presentment of a goose dead and cooked, beside which is a painted object so nearly like that he is aware it is the liver of the deceased bird. This sign indicates a shop whose sole business is to sell roasted goose cut in pieces, goose livers, and a sort of biscuit made of chopped goose and flour. Here is a temptation to those who are fond of pate de foie gras. On entering, the dealer is discovered standing behind a huge tray filled with livers arranged in rows, armed with a fork resembling Neptune's trident. He passes the trident mystically over the livers and names the prices—20 kreutzers, 25 kreutzers, 30, 40, 50 kreutzers, the latter being from giant birds and weighing nearly a pound. You take one of the smallest as a starter, and a buiscuit and, adjourning to a neighboring wine-shop, properly adjust your digestive apparatus to the unctuous viand with a "fourth" of white Hungarian wine. No bad result follows, as with the artificially fattened livers that cost their weight in gold in America. Your digestion continues excellent. What is the effect? The next day you come back and buy a liver twice the size, take two rations of biscuit, and wash the repast down with a "half" of the same Wine; and so on. As this ratio of increase cannot go on forever, you find yourself obliged to leave the town a day or two sooner than you intended, to subdue a growing appetite, taking with you in your valise a few pounds of goose livers to satisfy the pangs of hunger and solace the regret of parting, for you know when you have left the Danube you can see the luxury no more,

An Unlucky Giant.

A great sensation was caused in the town of Lille yesterday by the spectacle of an enormous giant, in tattered clothes, walking between two gendarmes, who looked like pigmies by his side. The giant, who appeared hungry and crestfallen, was taken to the police station and interned as a rogue and a vagabond. He was completely ignorant of the language of Voltaire, but on an interpreter being found, it was explained that he was a countryman of the famous Fin Mac Cool, or, in other words, that he hailed from Hibernia, his name being James Patrick Fahy. It appears that James Patrick, who is nearly seven feet high, according to the description given of him by some persons who interviewed him in the lock up, was out of work—that is to say, he could not get an engagement in any of the fairs at present being held in the north of France or in Belgium. He had been expelled from Tournai, and, having crossed the frontier, was honestly trying to gain a few sous by exhibiting himself in taverns and cafes, when he was arrested by the gendarmes. It is to be hoped that something may be done for the unlucky giant, who has thus been thrown on the mercy of the world owing to the slackness of trade. Some enterprising manager of a music hall or other place of public entertainment might be able to find him something to do when he leaves the care of the Lille police, who have a great grievance against him because he has no papers to prove his identity. James Patrick Fahy, who seems to have spent most of his time in America might prove as curious a specimen as Herr Winkelmeier, the Austrian Anak, who was lately exhibited here.—*Paris Cor. London Telegraph,*

How the Czar is Guarded.

Great precautions are taken in St. Petersburg every time the Czar drives out. Before the carriage or the sledge leaves the Anitchkoff Palace the police are informed by telephone as to the direction in which the Czar contemplates driving. The ordinary police force is immediately doubled all along the way, and the especial corps of scouts are stationed on each footway.

These scouts are mostly privates or sub-officers who have served their time. They form a brigade of several hundred men, who wear civilians' dress and receive rather high wages. They follow the Czar as his shadow. They went with him to Skierniwice, Kremsier, Finland, and to the Crimea. At Gatchmo and Peterhof they form the inner circle of the guards surrounding the palace. One sees them there concealing themselves to the best of their ability behind trees, shrubs, and bushes.

The Czar is quite against these strict precautions, but the police assert that it is impossible to act otherwise. —*London News.*

The Rev. Milton McWhorter, editor of the Marysville (Cal.) *Democrat*, who shot and killed Deputy-Marshal Robinson some months ago, has been acquitted on the ground of self-defense.

The Ypsilantian.

The Fusion Party of Michigan died on Tuesday, and a Democratic Party and a Greenback Party were born. This is no joke, but it is funny. The greenbackers, in session at Lansing, demanded half the plunder, and the democrats, in session at Detroit, promptly nominated a full ticket of their own—Levi T. Griffin of Detroit and Charles H. Camp of Saginaw for Justices of the Supreme Court, and Rufus S. Sprague of Montcalm county and Bartley Breen of the Upper Peninsula for Regents of the University. The greenback convention at Lansing nominated O'Brien J. Atkinson of St.Clair for Justice, and Rev. Wm. H. Millar of Gaylord for Regent, leaving the state committee to fill the ticket.

Great interest is being manifested at Oberlin in the prohibition amendment in this state. The subject has been discussed in the pulpits and in public meetings, and several members of the college faculty, and students in the seminary, are to spend the spring vacation in speaking where there may be call for them in Michigan. Contributions have been made in all the college classes, and methods suggested at the chapel services.

Detroit's great cyclorama of the battle of Atlanta was opened on the 1st, and is giving unbounded delight to daily and nightly crowds of visitors. People of eastern Michigan will soon be as familiar with the marvelous effects of this method of representation as are those tributary to Chicago, where three such scenes are on permanent exhibition, with undiminished popularity after being open for years.

The New Jersey dead-lock terminated yesterday by the election of a U. S. Senator—Rufus Blodgett, a democrat, elected by the votes of 38 republicans and 4 democrats, defeating Gov. Abbett, the democratic nominee. He succeeds Senator Sewell, republican.

What will the Evening News do now, in its opposition to Campbell and Griffin, both for the same office? One is gall and the other wormwood to the News, but it must see one succeed. Probably that is not so bad as gall and wormwood both.

The state crop report for February reports the depth of snow on the 1st, in 28 southern counties, 2 to 5 inches, averaging 3; in 13 central counties, 4 to 13 inches, averaging 6; and in 28 northern counties, 7 to 30 inches, averaging 21.

The Governor of Florida has appointed ex-Congressman Finley to succeed Detroit's Senator Jones, whose term expires to-morrow.

Mere Mention.

Mr. Ernest W. Vosburg and Mrs Aleicha J. O'Toole, both of Ann Arbor, were married here last week by the Rev. Mr. Springer.

Solon Goodell of Canton contributes an interesting article this week in answer to the question, Does the culture of peppermint pay? Mr. Goodell believes that it does and will pay, and as a reason for his belief gives the result of his own experience in peppermint culture.

Ann Arbor was troubled about a bad Schilling one day last week. It was not a coin but Conrad, a Prussian, who with a club and a rope made it even more troublesome for persons who attempted to pass him than it would have been had he been an illegitimate coin. Conrad was finally captured and placed in jail. He was frenzied, as the result of prolonged intoxication.

It has been settled that Ann Arbor can can and will can as soon as a factory for that purpose can be erected. Five thousand dollars will be expended in buildings and machinery—one thousand of which will be subscribed as a bonus by the Ann Arborites.

The first brook trout caught in the Huron river was captured last week, by Jap Imus of Ann Arbor. It is one of a number planted in the river about three years ago. It was over twelve inches long and weighed about a pound.

At the Washington's birthday social of Carpenter Post and Relief Corps, a splendid pyramid cake was contributed by Mrs. Orrin Carpenter, whose husband is a brother of the two gallant boys after whom the Post is named—Hammond and Henry Carpenter. They enlisted as privates, and were both killed. We are glad to see private soldiers honored in the naming of Grand Army Posts.

The wrestling match to be held at the opera house next Thursday evening, March 10, between Jake Martin and G. J. Murphy, will be conducted quietly and with only the desire to determine the more agile and stronger of the contestants, it is said. Both men are at present residents of this city, Martin being constable of the first judicial district of the city. Murphy was formerly from Minnesota. The winner will receive 65 per cent. of the door receipts and one hundred dollars.

At the Methodist church in this city last Sunday morning, a contribution for the prohibition amendment campaign was taken which amounts to one hundred dollars.

Friday night of next week, at the opera house, Mr. Walter T. Mills of New York will speak in behalf of the amendment.

The W. C. T. U. will meet at the M. E. chapel next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The question, "Resolved, That the present license law interferes with the personal liberty of more individuals than would a prohibitory law," will be discussed. All are invited.

The ladies, club will meet with Mrs. Julia E. Sherman, Wednesday, March 9, at 3 p. m. All are invited

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Young People's Society of the Congregational church was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Wood, Tuesday evening. Pleasing features of the occasion were piano duets by Misses Ala C. Ballou and Fanny Strong, and recitations by C. L. Beebe and others.

A meeting in the interest of the prohibitory amendment will be held at Superior town house Saturday evening of this week.

Miss Maud Shumway and Mr. L. M. Olds, recent graduates of Cleary's Business College, have obtained profitable situations in Detroit.

J. F. Sanders, B. F. Bennett, W. H. Hawkins, W. H. Lews, Geo. Gale, Henry Hall and P. M. Campbell, attended the meeting of the American Trotting Association at Detroit yesterday. Mr. Campbell was elected temporary secretary of the meeting.

Examination of teachers will be held at the high school building in this city, Friday of next week, March 11, and at Ann Arbor Friday, March 25.

The Ann Arbor City Male Quartett, composed of F. L. Mallory, first tenor, A. Wilsey second tenor, G. B. Hodge, first bass and J. E. Hodge, second bass, gave one of the best concerts ever held at Saline, Tuesday evening of this week, to a full house. They presented a very unique program in a very pleasing and creditable manner.

The Young Ladies Prayer Meeting will be held in the chapel of the Baptist church at 3 o'clock, Sunday, March 6. Subject: "The Love of God," John 3: 16. All are cordially invited to be present.

At the prohibition amendment meeting held at Fowler's school house, Superior, Tuesday evening, Geo. McDougall was elected president. Meetings will be held at Fowler's School every Tuesday evening.

Miss Curtis, late of South America, will lecture at the Baptist church, Tuesday evening, March 8. Subject: "A Year at the Mouth of the Amazon."

Several Ypsilantians will attend the Lawrence Barrett entertainment at Ann Arbor Tuesday evening next, March 8.

Personal.

Will Kishler is again a resident of his home-town, and is one of the attractions at H. P. Glover's dry goods establishment.

Misses Clara and Minnie Magner, who have been visiting with friends out of town for some time, returned home last week.

Saturday, Feb. 19, was the seventy-second anniversary of the birthday of Mr. W. B. Clark, and the day was observed by a pleasant reunion of his children and grandchildren at the old home.

Our friend, S. H. Dodge, is at present rejoicing over a felicitous fortune, that surpasses even the possession of a magnificant new residence. He has attained to the dignity of a grandpa, a son having recently been born to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. R. McVicar.

Dr. Charles E. Davis, of Eureka Springs, Ark., brother of Mrs. M. A. Lowe of this city, has recently been bereaved in the loss of another child, an infant. Dr. Davis was a Normal graduate of 1869; his wife, Mina J. Wadsworth, was a student here.

Mr. J. M. Chidister has been suffering during the past week or two from a felon on his right foot. It requires more than an ordinary felon, however, to place Mr. C. on the retired list, and he is yet as active as the circumstances of the case will permit.

Prof. and Mr. B. L. D'Ooge are happy in the possession of a nice little girl, a recent addition to their family.

Fred Davis, the druggest, accompanied Mr. J. N. Wallace on his western trip, and will also accompany him on his return tour through the southern states.

Mrs. Viola Leech, of Utica, Mich. is visiting here at present, the guest of Mrs. M. G. Wood. Mrs. Leech was a student at the Normal when a young girl, and as there are several ladies yet here who were her companions in study and enjoyment, her visit is filled with added pleasure by enjoyable reunions with them.

Ypsilanti is attaining an extended and flattering reputation as the home of authors of successful text books. Prof. Bellow's Manual of Surveying, published last summer has been introduced as a text book in the following first class institutions: Michigan University, Michigan Agricultural College, University of Ohio, Oberlin College, Illinois Industrial University, University of Missouri, Lehigh University, Massachusetts Institute of Industrial Science and the Colorado Agricultural College.

Messrs. C. R. Whitman, J. W. Babbitt, F. P. Borgardus and Martin Cremer were the Ypsilanti delegates to the state convention. Mr. Whitman raised his eloquent voice in behalf of fusion, being in favor of "uniting all elements," "the greenbackers, base ball clubs, lawn tennis clubs and the salvation army," as Mr. Little of East Saginaw, sarcastically suggested, in opposition to the republican party. Fusion was not accomplished however, and the democracy will fight and meet defeat under its own flag.

Mr. Abram Cooper is at present located at Dallas, Texas.

John Boyce, J. C. Voorhies, and F. A. Graves, represent this city and Ypsilanti town on the petit jury for the March term of the Circuit Court.

Mrs. Dr. McAndrew will address the Band of Hope at Milan, Friday evening of this week.

Clark Cornwell of Ypsilanti, sent to the county clerk last week an oath of office as notary public with no signature to the jurat. Deputy Clerk Robison called him up by telephone, had him raise his right hand, administered the oath and completed the papers. Great is the telephone.—Ann Arbor Courier.

Do you see alike with both eyes? If not you should have them tested by Prof. G. D. Edmondson, the Optician, who will stop at the Jewelry Store of S. H. Dodge, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 10th, 11th and 12th. Do not forget the time.

Stony Creek.

Mrs Hammond is still very sick; her condition is considered dangerous.

Miss Vina Calls is sick with typhoid fever.

The Misses Addie and Floy Avery of Saline are visiting their uncle, Wm. Avery of this place.

To Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Gooding, a girl, Feb. 24, 1887.

Mrs. Robbins is very sick, Dr. Bessac of Milan is in attendance.

Mr. Wm. Robbins, of Pittsfield, was in Stony Creek, Friday, to visit his mother, who is sick.

The M. E. Church gave a donation for the benefit of their pastor, Rev. Mr. McMahon last Wednesday evening. A good attendance is reported.

Mrs. and Mrs. C. McFall of Adrian have come to visit Mrs. Robbins who is Mrs. McFall's mother.

Some of our Stony Creek folks who attended the social at Wm. Druse's last Friday night said there was such a crowd that they could hardly see the folks, but had a grand time.

Mr. Ed. Burns will move to the vicinity of Brighton to take charge of a large farm.

The Presbyterians held a social at Andrew Miller's last Friday evening.

A first class time is promised to all who attend the art gallery, March 4th, by the genial Mr. and Mrs. Norman Redner.

Great excitement exists around Stony Creek from the fact that agents of an oil company are contracting for locations to bore for oil. They say that there are strong indications of petroleum especially on the lower lands of Augusta. Years ago it was noticed that in certain places the surface water presented a peculiar oily appearance. This appears to offer an explanation of the fact.

Rawsonville.

H. M. Eaton is visiting friends in Detroit.

Sam Fletcher attended the Republican banquet at Detroit the twenty-second.

Rawsonville sent quite a delegation to the B. C. B. party at Belleville last Tuesday evening.

Doyle & Holiday is the name of our new commission firm.

J. R. Brayton and family gave a euchre party to a number of friends last Thursday. They all report a splendid time.

Rohn Bros. are making a wagon to ship to E. Barton at Wellington, Kansas.

Sam Fletcher has finally decided to move to Ypsilanti and engage in the agricultural business.

The highway commissioners of Van Buren and Ypsilanti town examined the bridge Saturday and pronounced it unsafe. The people will have the privilege of voting for a new bridge Monday, April 4.

Salem.

Revival meetings are being conducted at Lapham's church by Rev. Mr. Horton of Northville and Rev. Mr. Whitcomb, pastor of the church.

Mr. F. I. Packard, who is attending the Ann Arbor high school, spent Feb. 22d at home.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Savery, a son, Feb. 20.

Friday afternoon, while W. H. Tait was cutting cord wood, he accidentally let the ax slip, cutting his foot badly. Dr. A. L. Walker was called upon to dress the wound.

Mr. Olin Bignall, of Kansas, is visiting his relative, Mr. H. C. Packard.

The Salem high school exhibition was well attended.

Superior.

Miss McCormick closed a successful term of school in the Crippen District on Friday last.

Henry Ruthruff and wife from Fargo, Dakota, are visiting friends in this town and vicinity.

The many friends of Dr. Lemen, whose serious illness occasioned so much anxiety will be glad to learn, that he is out of danger.

Philo Galpin sold to Camp and Spencer, twelve head of fat cattle, average age two years old, weighing 13,100 lbs.

The Lake school closes Friday March 11, with literary exercises.

Dr. Bonsteel of Ypsilanti has leased his farm, located in Canton, Wayne Co. to the Lyke brothers of this township. The farm is said to be first class. We know that the boys are, and why shouldn't they prosper.

George Wilbur went to Lansing last week, as a delegate to the Prohibition State Convention. We have neither seen nor heard anything from him since. He is probably waiting to see how the ticket pans out, before returning.

Normal Items.

Everything is quiet this week, too quiet for news.

Prof. D'Ooge was called to Grand Rapids Friday on account of the illness of his father who is very low with typhoid pneumonia.

The second and last list of stage rhetoricals are now being worked off.

Choir rehearsals are now held regularly Thursday evenings. A large number of city vocalists are to participate in rendering of Mozart's 12th mass now in progress

Miss Kittie Smith gave a vocal solo at chapel, Friday morning.

M. F. Scott, Grand Rapids, general agent of Van Antwerp Bragg & Co., was looking after his interests at the Normal Tuesday. Mr. Scott has compiled a very useful pamphlet for teachers giving all the graded schools, the principal, number of teachers and salary of Principal, for this state. Distributed gratuitously.

Belleville.

The ladies aid society of the M. E. church will hold a literary entertainment at the Town Hall.

The suit of Percy vs. Elwell, Saturday resulted in no cause of action.

The High School lyceum will hold competitive exercises sometime during this month.

Seven teachers now drill the minds of the pupils in our school.

The next meeting of the C. L. S. C. will be held at the home of Prof. St. Clare.

Pittsfield.

A petition is being circulated to have the gravel road repaired or abandoned by the company.

Dell Harris is moving his goods to the house of Mrs. Grove Sanders, having rented the farm.

The prohibition amendment meeting addressed by Rev. Mr. Springer last Friday evening was not very well attended.

Mrs. Shooter, sr., is quite sick.

Newcomb.

Mr. G. N. Hammond is getting in timber preparatory to building a new barn.

Will Hawker and Henry Wilder being of rather a blood-letting nature have applied for membership in the Ypsilanti Light Guard.

Mr. J. M. Breining has a sister from Detroit visiting with him.

Miss Addie Bethell was home on a short visit last week.

Pensie Moore, of Ann Arbor, spent last Sunday with his folks in the south part of Ypsilanti town.

Henry Bennett is running his saw mill night and day.

Will Potter is hauling poplar bolts to the pulp mill at Geddes.

About 35 couple participated in a dance at C. H. Merritt's last Friday night. John Dunham and Allie Harris, of Belleville furnished the music. All who attended speak in the highest terms of the hospitality shown them by the host and hostess.

Louie Kelley and Mr. Fred. Graves' youngest boy amused a lot of young folks and some of the older ones at the Island school house, last Friday night, with a magic lantern show. The little fellows took in $1.75 at five cents per head.

John Bird is making two trips per day to Ypsilanti with cord wood with two teams. He draws from a cord to a cord and a quarter to a load, for which he receives $4 per cord.

THE YPSILANTIAN seems to be appreciated away from home as your correspondent received a subscription last week for the paper from Kansas.

The Misses Vina Townsend and Ona Andrus, who have been teaching school at Eaton's Mills, have both been very sick. A young lady by the name of Fuller had to take their place. We are glad to learn that Miss Andrus is better, but Miss Townsend was reported as no better. Their sickness is typhoid fever.

On a small knoll near the southeast corner of George Bennett's lot, half a mile north of Whittakers Corners, is located a large ants' nest or house which we, in this vicinity, call a natural curiosity. The ants are of the winged variety, and during the coldest days of winter, especially when the ground is bare, you will see them out of their nest in pairs or single crawling and flying. I am informed that they have been there a number of years, but my attention was called to them last week.

Lawrence Barrett.

On the 12th of December last, Mr. Lawrence Barrett revived Miss Mitford's great tragedy, "Rienzi, the Last of the Tribunes," at Albaugh's Grand Opera House, Washington, in the presence of a brilliant audience. President Cleveland and wife occupied a box; among the other prominent personages were Gen. Sheridan, Secretary Bayard and Judge Davis of the Court of Claims. Mr. Barrett was recalled before the curtain at the end of each act, and at last made a very felicitous speech thanking the audience for their enthusiastic applause, both on behalf of Miss Mitford, the author who could not hear their cheers, and in behalf of himself and company. He said that he had chosen Washington as the place for the initial presentation of the drama in order to touch the heart of the nation. This superb play will be presented by Mr. Barrett at the Grand Opera House, Ann Arbor, Tuesday evening, March 8th, with all the original costumes and effects. He will no doubt have a very large audience and this will undoubtedly be the event of the season.

Dr. W. Pavey, Specialist,

of Hillsdale, will visit Ypsilanti Monday and Tuesday, March 21 and 22 Consultation parlors at Neat House. Chronic cases a specialty. 275

You

will never reget sending three 2 cent stamps to pay postage, to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston. Mass., for a copy of Dr. Kaufmann's great Medical Work; 100 pages, colored illustration; of great value to every family. 785

Farm for Sale.

100 acres, 2½ miles from Ypsilanti, good buildings and well watered, for full particulars enquire at this office.

New goods arriving every day, at Trim, McGregor & Co.'s, No 2 Union Block.

80 acres in town of Brady, Saginaw Co., very cheap, $12 per acre, or will exchange for city property. Enquire of S. A. DENIKE.

No more trouble to build fires as you can get all the listing for kindling you want at Samson's wood yard or Davis's feed store for 5 cents a bunch. A bunch free with every half cord or more of wood.

Prof. G. D. Edmondson, the Optician, will test eyes free at the Jewelry Store of S. H. Dodge, March 10th, 11th, and 12th.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of Moorman & Cornwell have this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Geo. Moorman who is alone authorized to collect and settle all outstanding accounts.

Ypsilanti, March 1st, 1887.

GEO. MOORMAN.
3745* CLARK CORNWELL.

F. A. OBERST

—DEALER IN—

FLOUR, FEED AND COAL

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Stationery and all Leading Periodicals. Headquarters for Fresh Fish and Oysters.

DEPOT POST OFFICE,

Follett House Block, Cross St.

Goods delivered to any part of the city.

A KANSAS FARM!

To Exchange for a Michigan Farm.

480 acres of good land within three miles of a city of 5000 inhabitants. 150 acres under cultivation, and 75 acres fenced pasture. Good house and small barn. Apple and peach orchard. Good living water on farm.

Price $8,000.

Mortgage $4,400, runs 4½ years at 7 per cent. Will trade for a small farm in Michigan, and party assume mortgage. Address, R. B. PRESTON,
37375* Larned, Kansas.

GEO. T. PENCIL

GENERAL

BLACKSMITH AND JOBBER

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Cor. Pearl and Washington Streets, Ypsilanti.

EASTER MONDAY BALL!

under the auspices of the

-:ARBEITER VEREIN:-

At ARBEITER HALL,

Monday Evening, April 11, 1887.

Good music will be provided and good order maintained.

A cordial invitation extended to all.

HARDWARE!

Stoves,
Paris Ranges,
Nails,
Cutlery,
Farm Tools
Builder's Hardware,
Tinware,
Locks, Hinges,
Screws, Etc.,

J. H. SAMPSON!

No. 17 Huron St.

KOAL!

LARGE STOCK.

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—AND—

BITUMINOUS COAL.

On track at Detroit for prompt shipments to all parts of the STATE.

O. W. SHIPMAN,

MAIN OFFICE:
Griswold and Larned Sts, Detroit.

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29 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich. tf

Foundry Supplies!

MOULDING SAND,
FOUNDRY FACING,
CONNELLSVILLE COKE,
FIRE BRICK, ETC.

F. B. STEVENS,
74 Griswold St.,
Detroit, Mich. tf

Hickory & Ash Timber

I will pay $12 per Cord, CASH, for Good Second Growth Hickory Butts suitable for Axe-Handles, delivered at my shop, south of Depot, Ypsilanti. Good second growth Ash suitable for Whiffletrees, Neck Yokes etc., also wanted.

369-74* C. W. DICKINSON.

PAINTS and OILS.

P. Hascall is the agent at Ypsilant for the American Paint and Oil Co., and the Atlantic Oil Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. Those wanting anything in the Paint line, please call on the old (fifty-one years resident) painter, and tell what you would like and the prices will be fixed and goods forwarded. If tinted paints are wanted, we have thirty-two different shades and samples from which you can select. The paints are mixed and ready for use. You can get choice paint to paint your buggy with for $1. These paints can be ordered by me in one, two and four quart cans—six gallons in a case; also in two, five and ten gallon packages, or half barrels and barrels—all kinds and colors. We can give you the best class of Varnishes, hard Oils, Oil Shellac, Shellac Varnish, Glass Oil Varnish, Japan Dyes, Asphaltum, etc. Also thirty or forty different grades of Petroleum Oils, among them coach, axle, harness, harvester, all kinds of Machine Oils, etc. The above Paint and Oil Companies guarantee their goods to be as represented, and those buying can have their card which tells the whole story. I have already lived too long to wish to sell for myself or others bogus goods. 382 P. HASCALL.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

In pursuance of the statutes of Michigan in relation to Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, being Chrpter 132. Compiled Laws of 1882, notice is hereby given that the undersigned citizens of Ypsilanti propose to form an incorporated company for the purpose of mutual insurance of the property of its members against loss by fire or damage by lightning, and to insure any and every class of building and contents, in cities and villages in the counties of Washtenaw, Wayne, and Lenawee in accordance with the laws of this state and the charter and by-laws to be adopted by said company. Application for insurance may be made at the office of F. Hinckley, Lallbe block, Ypsilanti, Mich., at which place there will be a meeting for the transaction of business every Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock.

Dated, Ypsilanti, Mich., Feb. 1, 1887.

Franklin Hinckley, John Howland,
Norris S. Hall, Edward P. Goodrich,
Spencer L. Shaw, Charles McCormick,
J. Frank Smith, Nicholas Cordary,
37075 Geo. W. Kishlar.

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Again the earth has shaken
Around Our Union Block,
It has shaken the lowest prices
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Our spring overcoats and suitings
Are exceedingly cheap and fine,
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Are the finest, best and cheapest—
In them durability lies.

So, friends, we bid you welcome,
Come in and examine our stock,
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In Number One Union Block.

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New Spring Styles

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THE CLOTHIERS.

Spring Suits, $8, $10, and $12.

Spring Hats, 50c 75c and $1.

The above are merely samples of our prices. We have one of the largest stocks ever placed on our shelves and counters, and will force a lively trade by means of low prices.

Step in and take a look at our recent purchases. You are always welcome.

C. S. Wortley & Bro.